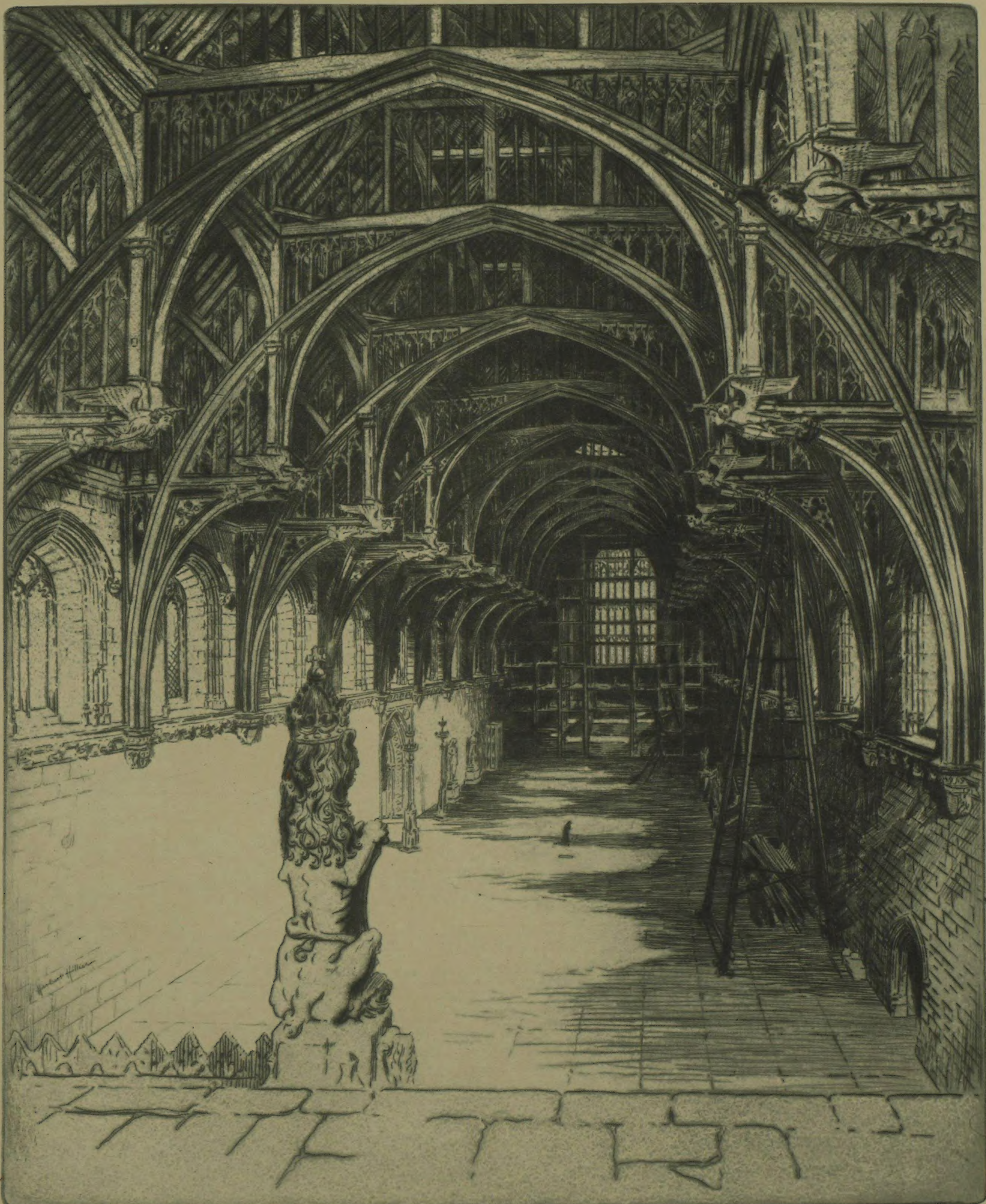


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND TO CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND BY MAGAZINE POST.

SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1923.

The Copyright of all the Editorial Matter, both Engravings and Letterpress, is Strictly Reserved in Great Britain, the Colonies, Europe, and the United States of America.



VISITED BY THE KING AND QUEEN AFTER THE RESTORATION OF ITS BEETLE-RAVAGED ROOF: WESTMINSTER HALL.

The King and Queen arranged to visit Westminster Hall on July 17, in connection with the completion of the restoration of the roof; and thus set the seal of their interest on work which has been going on since 1914. Much of the wood had been eaten away by the tunnelling larvæ of the death-watch beetle (*Xestobium Tesselatum*), and it became necessary to remove certain of the old timber (about 8 per cent.), and to reinforce with steel, a task of very considerable magnitude and difficulty. The illustration shows the view seen from the wide

stone sill of the great window over the entrance to the Hall, at the Palace Yard end. It was engraved upon the copper plate direct from nature, whilst the work to the roof was in progress. The artist notes: "As a curious evidence of importance in other eyes than our own, in 1914, at the commencement of the World War, the 'Kölnische Zeitung' announced that 'it is in the ancient Hall of Westminster, and with all due pomp and circumstance, that the Kaiser will dictate the terms of peace to his vanquished and humbled foes.'"



By G. K. CHESTERTON.

IT is easy to imagine that any revolution conducted in this hot weather would be a little indolent in its gestures; and that it would burn down London or blow up Parliament with a certain languor. But a gradual explosion is an unsatisfactory sort of thing; and an act of absent-minded arson is sheer waste of material and opportunity. Revolution may be a good deed, but it is a bad habit. Supposing that the Boy Scout has selected for his one good deed on a summer day the blowing up of some public building or the assassination of some public man, I think he should be very careful to let that one good deed suffice him, and not confuse the clear record of his day by carelessly doing any more good deeds of that (or any other) description. I have often wondered, indeed, what were the precise principles of that particular rule. It is impossible to suppose that the boy abandons himself to a life of Neronian abominations and atrocities during the rest of his twenty-four hours. It seems more probable that he does several actions that may reasonably be regarded as good. In that case, does he have to decide which was the real good deed; or lie awake at night wondering whether it was more trouble to look for Aunt Jemima's spectacles or to go out and buy the "Pink Un" for Uncle Bill? But these are merely dreaming and drifting speculations, engendered by the weather; my subject, so far as one can have a subject in such conditions, is the danger of regicide and social ruin becoming a habit, as distinct from a conscious and conscientious act. And I wish more especially to note that a certain kind of revolt has hardened into a habit in the mind, even when (or perhaps especially when) it had been denied any outlet in the material world. There is no history more conservative than revolutionary history. There is no history that has more conventional labels and scraps of frozen and rigid rhetoric than the history taught by those who call themselves advanced and even anarchical. The historical figures are all fixed in conventional attitudes and ticketed with conventional adjectives. Mme. Tussaud is said to have fled from the Revolution, carrying all her florid artistry of the old régime. But by this time the Revolutionists have also become waxworks.

From America, where the heat waves come from, comes a favourite publication of mine which regards itself as very much of a heat wave. It is devoted not so much to Bolshevism in general as to the most Bolshevistic version of Bolshevism; the undiluted doctrine not only of Lenin, but of Trotsky. It is called the *Liberator*; and, being devoted to expressing the passions of the great toiling masses of mankind, it is naturally adorned with poems that not one man in a thousand could make head or tail of, and pictures that no working man in the world would look at, far less hang on a nail. But what strikes me as interesting is not that its art is advanced, but that its history is antiquated. Indeed, it is not so much old as simply dead, and not so much dead as simply lifeless. It is that type of history that goes by names used as catchwords. Here is an example of the sort of thing I mean, from the editorials of the paper in question: "Capitalism would like to get the brain of a Lenin in its service to-day. British Imperialism would have liked to get a George Washington into its service during the trouble in the American colonies; Louis Bourbon would have liked to have the services of a Robespierre. But it cannot be so; the really 'strong men' of each age must serve the live cause of the age, not the dead cause." Now in the matter of

political ideals, I should probably have sympathised with George Washington against George the Third, with Robespierre against Louis the Sixteenth, and even with Lenin against the mere brutal plutocrat who denies the rights of men. But that way of writing is all false; it does not treat men as men, or history as a living thing. Robespierre was not a strong man (whatever that is), or even a man whose great abilities his enemies envied. He was a man whose mere name and reputation his enemies gibbeted; so that they became like the sacred relics of a martyr. He may have been a martyr, but he was not a master or a leader of men. He was certainly not the man whose brains



THE 810-MILE CIRCUIT OF BRITAIN AEROPLANE RACE FOR THE KING'S CUP: MR. F. T. COURTNEY; AND HIS SIDDELEY-SISKIN AS HE LANDED AT THE FINISH.

The Circuit of Britain Aeroplane Race for the King's Cup, which took place on July 13 and 14, was over a course of approximately 810 miles. On the first day competitors raced from London to Glasgow, with compulsory stops at Birmingham and Newcastle-on-Tyne. The second day brought them back to London via Manchester and Bristol. The winner's net flying time was 5 hours 27 min. 27 sec., over an hour less than last year's winning time. His average speed was close on 150 m.p.h., and in one stage he worked up to 168 m.p.h. His plane was equipped with a 325-h.p. Siddeley "Jaguar" engine, which gave a splendid demonstration of the possibilities of the air-cooled type.—[Photograph by Aiken.]

the Bourbons would have wanted to buy. As a matter of fact, the Bourbons did either try to buy, or have the chance of buying, brains of a much better quality. They did, in a certain disputable casuistical degree, buy the brains of Mirabeau. They had, I believe, an early opportunity (which they missed) of buying the brains of Talleyrand. There was a story, now I think disproved, that they occupied themselves with buying, or attempting to buy, the brains of Danton. All these were men of a certain brain-power and driving force that might have been hitched on to any machine; but Robespierre was really an idea and nothing else. He was not even particularly full of ideas about the idea. His strength lay exactly in the fact that it is impossible even to imagine him acting on any other idea. If the brains of Lenin are no better than those of Robespierre, there is no particular reason why even the stupidest capitalist should want to buy them. But there is some relevance in the reference to an adventurer like Talleyrand, or even a half-adventurer like Mirabeau. In comparison with them it is likely enough that Robespierre does suggest some parallel to Lenin. Capitalism probably could not, and still more probably need not, buy Lenin; but Capitalism might find it quite useful to buy Trotsky.

But my complaint is against cant and catchwords in history; and the case is quite as bad in the more conventional examples. Washington was a good general and a great man; he was a national hero, and he deserved to be. But Washington was not Napoleon, he was not a man of that unique and unreplaceable genius and originality that his changing sides could alone make the whole difference. It is impossible to imagine Washington acting like Benedict Arnold, but even if he had, he might have failed like Benedict Arnold. The loss of America was determined by much larger things: by the remoteness of the field of operations, especially in those days; by the perpetual supply on the spot of volunteers full of the new enthusiasm of democracy; and, above all, by the fact that the mightiest enemy of England, the great French monarchy, turned the whole business into a big European struggle with the young Republic as her instrument. Nor is it true to suggest that because Burgoyne may have blundered at Saratoga, and several people certainly blundered at Whitehall, therefore England had at that time only fools and feeble folk to defend her dead cause. Clive, for instance, was still living; and I believe there was

talk of his taking over the command against the rebels; but his enemies were able to prevent it. Only a little while after, Warren Hastings had built up the whole of his extraordinary reputation in India; and whatever was the truth about his deficiencies, they did not involve a deficiency of brains. Only a little while after that, while Warren Hastings was still alive, the great Englishmen appeared who covered England with glory in the Peninsular campaign, or the war of the wooden ships. Nobody can pretend that Great Britain was losing her last chance to match Washington when she went on immediately to produce Wellington. Nobody could pretend that our national cause was too much of a dead cause to produce men of genius when it was actually at a later stage of its decay that it produced Nelson. Now I think this point worth noting, because it emphasises a thing which such theorists especially tend to forget: the complexity of history, which is far too mixed and human to be divided into living and dying causes. As a matter of historic fact, England was losing an empire at the very moment when she was gaining an empire. She was for the first time becoming a colonial power at the very moment when she lost half of her colonies. It would be perfectly possible to argue either, that the reign of George the Third was the beginning of her progress or the beginning of her decline. And when we turn to other historical examples, even the historical examples the writer himself has given, we find the same more subtle doubt invalidating the simple division. In one sense the French Revolution ended in success, in another sense in failure. Napoleon succeeded in altering Europe finally and for ever; but he failed enough to allow the Prussian reaction of Bismarck. And the revolution of Lenin lies under an even darker doubt; for the Bolshevists have kept their offices and their organisations and their armies; but the Bolshevists have lost their Bolshevism.

The matter is worth clearing up, because I believe that all our hopes hang just now on realising that there is not a black-and-white alternative between a dead Capitalism and an advanced Communism; that there is in history much more humanity, much more variety, and much more liberty; and that we can find a third alternative course, that is at once more traditional and more free.

ONE OF THE BEST GAMES OF THE SEASON: THE CORONATION CUP FINAL.

SPECIALLY DRAWN FOR "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" BY GILBERT HOLIDAY.



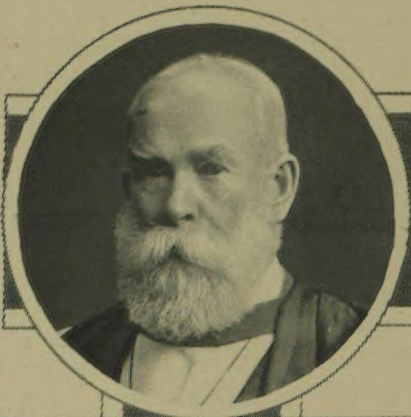
AN EXCITING CONTEST AND HIGH QUALITY POLO: THE TIGERS (INDIA) DEFEAT THE 17TH-21ST LANCERS, AT RANELAGH.

The Tigers (India) defeated the 17th-21st Lancers in the final of the King's Coronation Cup, at Ranelagh, last week, by seven goals to six, after a most exciting contest, which was described by the "Times" as one of the best games of the season, both as regards the quality of the play and the "thrills" which it provided for spectators. The Tigers' team consisted of Count Jean de Madre (No. 1); Major Jaswant Singh (No. 2); Major E. G. Atkinson (No. 3); and Colonel Jogindra Singh (Back). Count Jean de Madre, the well-known player who is responsible for the Tigers' visit to this country, played by far his best game

of the year, and hit three goals, two of which were particularly good ones. Each of his colleagues was good in the first five periods, and all were brilliant in the last two. The hitting on both sides was excellent all round: Major Jaswant Singh, as usual, being the finest exponent of the art. The Lancers' side consisted of Lieutenant-Colonel T. P. Melvill (No. 1); Captain C. C. Lister (No. 2); Major V. N. Lockett (No. 3); and Captain D. C. Boles (Back). The winning goal was hit by Major Jaswant Singh, with a nearside shot, after a splendid approach shot from midfield by Colonel Jogindra Singh, just one minute before the bell went.

PERSONALITIES OF THE WEEK: PEOPLE IN THE PUBLIC EYE.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY VANDYKE, LAFAYETTE, RUSSELL, FLAVIONS, PHOTOPRESS, BERTRAM PARK, ELLIOTT AND FRY, ROUGH, L.N.A., AND C.P.



THE FIRST BISHOP OF ISLINGTON:
THE LATE DOCTOR TURNER.



TO MARRY LADY EVELYN HERBERT:
MR. B. BEAUCHAMP, SIR
EDWARD BEAUCHAMP'S HEIR.



DAUGHTER OF THE LATE EARL
OF CARNARVON: LADY EVELYN
HERBERT.



FORMERLY OF BETHNAL GREEN: THE
LATE BISHOP WATTS-DITCHFIELD.



CHAIRMAN OF THE SUGAR-REFINERS'
ASSOCIATION: THE LATE SIR R. LYLE.



"THE GUARDIAN OF KINGS":
THE LATE M. XAVIER PAOLI.



MURDERED BY MAHSUDS:
THE LATE LT. WEBSTER, R.E.



A FAMOUS SCHOLAR: THE LATE
SIR HENRY HOWORTH.



A FAMOUS ARCHÆOLOGIST: DR. JOSEPH
HAZZIDAKIS, OF CRETAN FAME.



FORMERLY LEGAL ADVISER TO
THE F.O.: THE LATE SIR W.
DAVIDSON.



TO BE SECRETARY OF THE
R.A.C.: COMMANDER F. P.
ARMSTRONG, R.N.V.R.



A NATIONAL LOSS: THE LATE
MR. ALBERT CHEVALIER.



THE ASHBURTON SHIELD HOLDERS: THE ETON BISLEY TEAM.



CORONATION POLO CUP WINNERS: THE INDIAN "TIGERS."

Dr. Charles Henry Turner, the Bishop of Islington, whose death is announced at the age of 81, was for many years closely connected with Fulham Palace. As Rural Dean of Stepney and Prebendary of St. Paul's, he had a wide experience in Church matters, and his appointment to be the first Suffragan of Islington was a happy choice.—Better known as Dr. Watts-Ditchfield, the first Bishop of Chelmsford, whose death occurred a few days ago, was for many years associated in the public mind with the parish of St. James-the-Less, Bethnal Green. A staunch Evangelical, his methods revolutionised the life of his parish, and his outspoken zeal in social and economic questions will long be remembered.—M. Xavier Paoli, who has recently died at the great age of 90, was long associated with the intimate life of most of the reigning monarchs of the world. He was in charge of the Secret Service specially told off by the

French Government to safeguard such great ones as might be visiting the Republic.—Sir Henry Hoyle Howorth, whose death occurred on the 15th, was one of the most distinguished scholars and antiquaries in the country. As a geologist, ethnologist, and historian, he was the author of over one hundred works.—Dr. Joseph Hazzidakis, whose retirement from the Directorship of the Minoan Museum of Candia, on account of age, is just announced, is a scholar to whom European research owes much. "The Illustrated London News" has followed closely the archaeological discoveries in Crete, and its readers will sympathise with a retirement at the age of 78 from a life-work which began as long ago as 1884.—At Ranelagh, on the 14th, the "Indian Tigers" won the Coronation Cup. From left to right: Count J. de Madre, Major Jaswant Singh, Major E. G. Atkinson, Colonel Jagindra Singh.

"I BARE YOU ON EAGLES' WINGS": THE AIRMEN'S MEMORIAL.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY C.N.



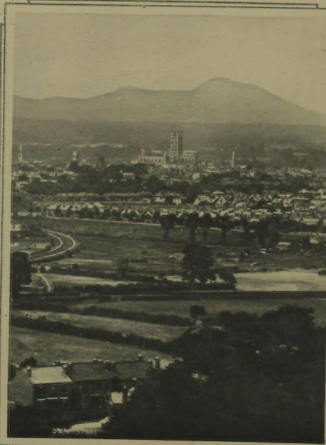
AS SEEN FROM THE RIVER AND THE EMBANKMENT: THE ROYAL AIR FORCE MEMORIAL AT WHITEHALL STAIRS, UNVEILED BY THE PRINCE OF WALES.

On July 16 the Prince of Wales formally unveiled the magnificent memorial erected on the Embankment to the Airmen of the Empire who fell in the Great War. Situated at the river stairs between Charing Cross and Westminster, the huge pylon, surmounted by its great bronze eagle and globe, forms a notable addition to the Metropolitan monuments. As representative of the old R.N.A.S. and R.F.C. as well as of the present R.A.F., and of the Air Services from every part of the Empire that fought and suffered in the struggle, it makes an appeal perhaps second

only to that of the Whitehall Cenotaph. On the panel facing the Embankment is carved the singularly appropriate line: "I bare you on Eagles' Wings, and brought you unto Myself." The memorial was designed by Sir Reginald Blomfield, R.A.; and Mr. Reid Dick, A.R.A., modelled the huge globe and eagle. The impressive ceremony was attended by representatives of the three Services, by the Air Attachés of France, Belgium, and America, and by many notables. Within a minute of its conclusion, the base of the memorial was buried under floral tributes.

SUFFERING FROM UNENVIABLE PUBLICITY: HISTORICAL

PHOTOGRAPHS BY HALL'S "DERENHAMS."

THE HOME OF THE ORIGINATOR OF OUR SUNDAY SCHOOL SYSTEM:
RAIKES' HOUSE.OPENED BY ROBERT RAIKES AT
SUNDAY SCHOOLWITH THE GUILDHALL COUNCIL CHAMBER ON THE LEFT: EASTGATE STREET,
ONE OF THE PRINCIPAL THOROUGHFARES.A PANORAMA OF THE CITY: GLOUCESTER, THE CITY
AND CATHEDRAL, AS SEEN FROM ROBINSWOOD HILL.

The Gloucester smallpox epidemic continues to attract attention, and, though the exact nature of many of the milder cases is still a matter of medical disagreement, fresh outbreaks are being reported, and a second death has occurred. According to the medical correspondent of the "Times," in its issue of the 17th, the suggestion that the epidemic is so mild as not to endanger life can no longer be entertained. The whole situation is being carefully watched by the Ministry of Health, who, having also in view the outbreaks in Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire, are advising re-vaccination as a preventive

GLOUCESTER, A CITY MUCH UNDER DISCUSSION.

GLOUCESTER: S. AND G.; AND FRITH.

GLOUCESTER, IN 1780: THE FIRST
IN ENGLAND.ON THE SEVERN: GLOUCESTER DOCKS, THE PROSPERITY OF WHOSE TRADE IS THREATENED
BY THE EPIDEMIC.WHERE THE FAMOUS MUSICAL FESTIVAL IS HELD:
GLOUCESTER CATHEDRAL, A BUILDING BEGUN IN 1089.REALLY "NEW" IN 1450, WHEN IT WAS OPENED FOR THE RECEPTION
OF PILGRIMS: THE "NEW INN" IN NORTHGATE STREET.


throughout the country. Our illustrations give a good idea of the fine old city. From as far back as the days of the Roman Camp, it has played its part in England's story through the centuries. Osric, the Saxon, founded its first Abbey in 681; Edward II. lies buried in its Cathedral; Henry VIII. founded its See; the Royalists besieged it in the Civil Wars; and to-day the old city is one of the first in the Western Shires. As the centre of considerable industries, its semi-isolation, already threatened by the epidemic, would be a serious blow to the prosperity of many thousands of people.

	11 Mr. Pratt	9 Mrs. Robinson
	8 Mrs. Pratt	10 Mrs. Pratt
	5 Courtney	9 Long
	12 Mrs. Pratt	
	11 Mr. Pratt	
	9 Mrs. Pratt	
	12 Mrs. Pratt	
	9 Mrs. Pratt	
	10 Mrs. Pratt	
MARCH.		
	5 L. G. Beaumont	
	C. S. H.	
	Dickson	

Dear Mr. H. A.

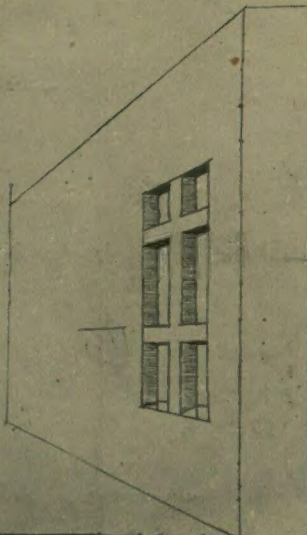
I am just to write what I feel on
and intend after the 15th, not going there but on
the 10th of affection which ~~remains~~ I am indeed
of my a friend's ^{whole future business} induces me to be a large family in
is some one under my roof and looking to be, my
would you never say is what I ask for. You
and I agree to give father that I may see him
to speak to you I am from a sincere heart say that
I always aimed at ^{my sincerely loved} your Regrets.
Belgenburg.

[illegible]


 "THIS IS DRAWN
 BY
 JOSHUA
 IN SCHOOL
 OUT OF PURE
 IDLENESS":
 A CRITICISM BY
 REYNOLDS'S
 FATHER.

This is drawn by Joshua in
sketch and of pure white
mfe

"
part of
light



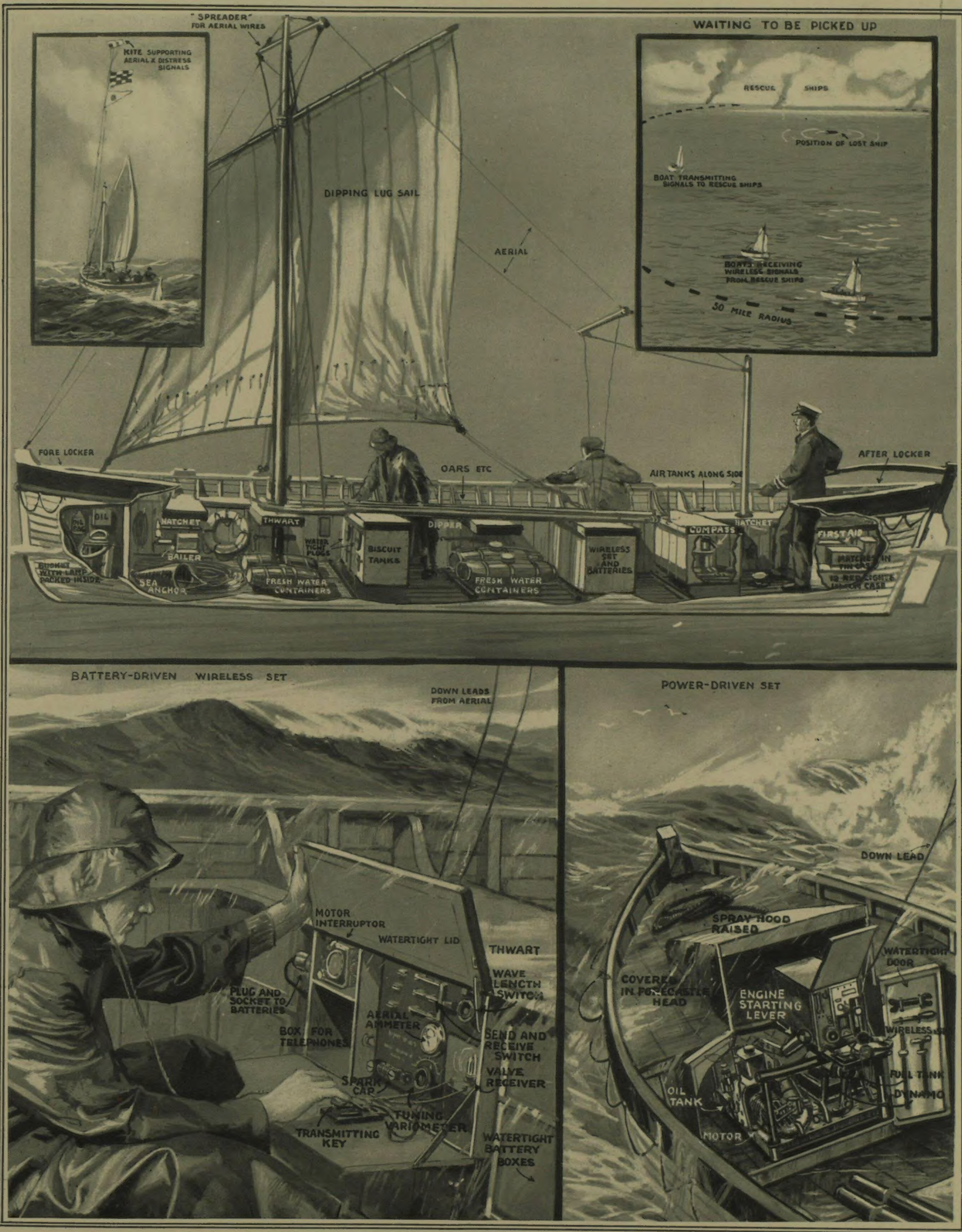
A black and white photograph of a dark, rectangular object, possibly a piece of wood or metal, mounted on a light-colored background. The object has a handle at the top and a small label at the bottom. The number 241 is visible in the bottom left corner.

A black and white photograph showing a wide, ornate staircase with a decorative metal railing. The view is from the bottom of the stairs looking up towards a brightly lit landing or balcony area. The architecture features classical elements like columns and decorative moldings. The image is framed by a simple black border.

of the famous figures of his day. Eagerly sought after as a portrait-painter, he limned most of the personages of the age, and with the foundation of the Royal Academy, he was elected as the first President. He was knighted in 1769, and in 1784 was appointed Painter to King George III. The bicentenary was celebrated by a meeting of the R.A., when appreciations were delivered and many relics of his life and work were on exhibit. The occasion was also celebrated at his birthplace, Plympton, in Devonshire. Reynolds's father was a master at Plympton Grammar School, where his son was a pupil, when he criticised the drawing reproduced above. The old school was thrown open this week.

THE LITTLE BROTHER OF THE BIG S.O.S.: WIRELESS FOR SHIP'S-BOATS.

SPECIALLY DRAWN FOR "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" BY G. H. DAVIS. (COPYRIGHTED.)



WRECKED CREWS NO LONGER OUT OF TOUCH WITH RESCUERS AFTER THEIR VESSEL HAS SUNK.

The call, "S.O.S.," from a vessel in distress, sends every ship within hail rushing to the rescue. The "Trevesa" called for aid, giving her exact position, yet the two boats that carried her crew away from her had to make a hazardous journey of upwards of fifteen hundred miles before reaching safety. The question arises whether the fitting of wireless to these boats would have saved the long voyage and the death of several men. Small wireless sets for ship's boats are on the market, and experts affirm that boats thus fitted can cruise in the vicinity of the wreck with a certainty of being picked up by ships called up by the last S.O.S. calls of the sinking ship. The sets illustrated above are of two distinct types, but whereas one functions by storage batteries, the other is provided with a small petrol engine driving an alternator. Both sets have a transmitting range of between 50 and 100 miles, and, with either, the men in the boats would be able to listen to the messages of ships coming to their aid, and act accordingly. The motor set is

started by the pull of a lever. The other set is operated by accumulators, and will work continuously for six hours. The accumulators are always in the boat, and thus are prevented from being left behind in emergency. They are kept at full charge by wires running to the ship's wireless cabin. The complete unit is 23 in. long, 16 in. high, and 12 deep, weighing 56 lb. and costs about £220. The regulations of the Board of Trade for the equipment and provisioning of ship's lifeboats stipulate that the following must be carried:—Masts, sails, oars, sea-anchor, bailer, bucket (with lamp inside), life-lines, vessels holding one quart of water for every person, dippers attached to lanyards, hatchets fore and aft, air-tight cases for biscuits (2 lb. for each person), bag of oil for use in rough water, 1 dozen red lights in case with matches, compass, etc. In addition are usually carried a lifebuoy and a first-aid outfit. There is also on the market a kite for distress signals. This could carry an aerial higher than would a mast and so increase the range.

When will the Twentieth Century Begin?

By **SIGNOR GUGLIELMO FERRERO,**

The distinguished Italian philosophical historian; author of "The Greatness and Decline of Rome," "Ruins of the Ancient Civilisations," etc.

We begin, with this article, a monthly series by Signor Ferrero which will deal with world politics as that famous modern historian sees them and interprets them. The views set forth in the series are personal and not necessarily editorial.

THE question may appear a strange one. It is not really so.

The centuries of the calendar are conventional chronological divisions. Side by side with these conventional periods of a hundred years there exist the true centuries which might be called historical centuries—that is to say, various epochs characterised by the uninterrupted efforts of several generations towards a common aim. These centuries do not always coincide with the exact number of a hundred years which the calendar century demands, though they often approach it. They invariably accompany a historical movement from its origin till it is exhausted, and are measured by its length.

Looked at from this point of view, there is no doubt that there was a historic nineteenth century, which certainly lasted for a hundred years, and that it was a most brilliant and most prosperous century. But it did not begin on Jan. 1, 1800. It began on June 18, 1815, on the evening of Waterloo, at half-past nine, at the moment when Wellington and Blücher met in front of the Belle Alliance Inn. It finished on Aug. 1, 1914, on the day when the German Emperor declared war against the Emperor of Russia. The eighteenth century ended in 1789. The twenty-six years which link the Declaration of the Rights of Man with the Fall of Napoleon were the stormy transition between the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, like the period in which we have lived since 1914, and which will lead us through storms and tempests from the nineteenth to the twentieth centuries. It is only for purposes of the calendar that the twentieth century has begun.

The hundred years which passed between the Battle of Waterloo and the World War marked a condition of continual development for Europe; it is easy to realise this if one studies the period as a whole. It is characterised by three great efforts. The concentration of authority in the hands of a somewhat restricted number of large, centralised States—nearly all of which were monarchical—which, begun by the parcelling out of the territorial and juridical power of the eighteenth century by the French Revolution, was continued without interruption.

Then came the democratisation of the monarchies by the adoption of representative institutions, copied sometimes from the English model and sometimes from the French model of Louis XVIII.

This was followed by rationalism, which dominates in an ever-growing manner all forms of human activity, and the re-birth of the *culte* of Fire: the great industries, the metal-made machines worked by steam or electricity; the great economic and moral revolutions which have replaced the ancient qualitative civilisation by the quantitative civilisation of mass-production in our day.

The French Revolution, which had declared war on kings, ended in the year 1815 in a dazzling triumph for the monarchy. The surviving dynasties of the old régime at the time of Napoleon's fall were small in number, but how much more powerful than in 1789! The Revolution had relieved them not only from the competition of the small sovereignties, but also from the rights and privileges which had been acquired by the Church, the aristocracy, the City Councils, corporations, social classes, the political and administrative bodies, which in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries had everywhere limited the monarchical power. From this time the surviving dynasties divided Europe between them, which henceforward was partitioned into a small number of large States. In each State the Court was the supreme

power, to which the churches of all denominations, the aristocracy, and the bureaucracy were completely subordinated. The immunities which had created so many difficulties in the finances of the eighteenth century had disappeared. The kings had the power to levy whatever taxes they desired. The Revolution had given to the Continental monarchies another formidable weapon—Conscription.

The nineteenth century was to become the great monarchical century in Europe. The triumph was,

These included the difficulties which the constitutionalism of Louis XVIII. met with in France, the revolutions which had broken out in Spain, Piedmont, Italy, and the South; the turbulent spirit of Germany and the assassination of the Duc de Berry.

Despite these favourable circumstances, Absolutism could not maintain itself for more than thirty years. It became evident after 1848 that Talleyrand had seen clearly in 1815. One after another all the European dynasties, excepting that of the Romanoffs, compounded with the democratic tendencies of the time. Parliamentarism under different forms became general everywhere. In France alone, democracy ended by eliminating the monarchy, and the two principles of authority—the democratic and the monarchical—while they appeared to be in conflict, really mutually assisted each other. The Parliaments were not only a limitation for the Courts, but also an instrument and a collaboration. The monarchical traditions and institutions were in their turn a support and a guide and a limit for the new-born democracies which were everywhere being pushed by the logic of doctrine and the strength of interests towards universal suffrage, complete freedom of speech and of the Press, and the recognition of the right of opposition even for openly revolutionary parties.

The rapid progress of the Great Industries has not been a stranger to this paradoxical attitude of conciliation. After a difficult outset between 1815 and 1848, the Great Industries made their first flight towards 1860. The movement grows in importance from year to year, Europe and America are covered with railway lines; inventions and machines are multiplied; even sparsely populated continents have become exploitable; population increases; the towns grow larger; industrial undertakings tend more and more to become quantitative, and to replace hand labour, by which the highest perfection has been attained, by the work of machines which are capable of multiplying the quantity of the objects produced to the detriment of their quality. The production of all such things as gold, iron, corn, coal, cotton, wool, and so on, is rapidly increasing. The Golden Age is beginning.

In proportion as the Great Industries take possession of the world, life becomes more variable and the government of the State more complicated. The rigid code of the old monarchical discipline is no longer adapted to the new conditions of society; just as the prestige of the most ancient dynasties such as the Hapsburgs no longer suffices to direct

the whole State. The people must be allowed to take a small share in the government, and more liberty must be conceded to them. Everywhere, except in the Empire of the Tsar, even in Austria and Germany, the Parliaments increased in importance and influence during the thirty years which preceded the World War. Parties were multiplied, the Press was developed, and the masses were gradually infected by an effervescence of opposing doctrines, passions, and interests. Religious strife, rationalism, and socialism are the most powerful elements of which that effervescence is composed.

But even as the Great Industries favour the development of democracy, so does democracy help the development of quantitative civilisation. Everywhere efforts are made to increase abundance, to ameliorate the condition of the people, to spread well-being and luxury in the world, to increase production and consumption, to popularise instruction. Quantity becomes the law of all production, even of intellectual work. More and more extraordinary machines are invented; ever-increasingly powerful means of transportation are created; the fabulous dream of all generations is realised, that of conquering the air. Literature, art, philosophy continue to exercise their powers, but they are torn by a tragic struggle between the refined traditions of the old civilisations and

[Continued on page 138.]



DISCOVERER OF "INSULIN": DR. F. B. BANTING, WHOSE DIABETES TREATMENT IS REGARDED AS REVOLUTIONARY.

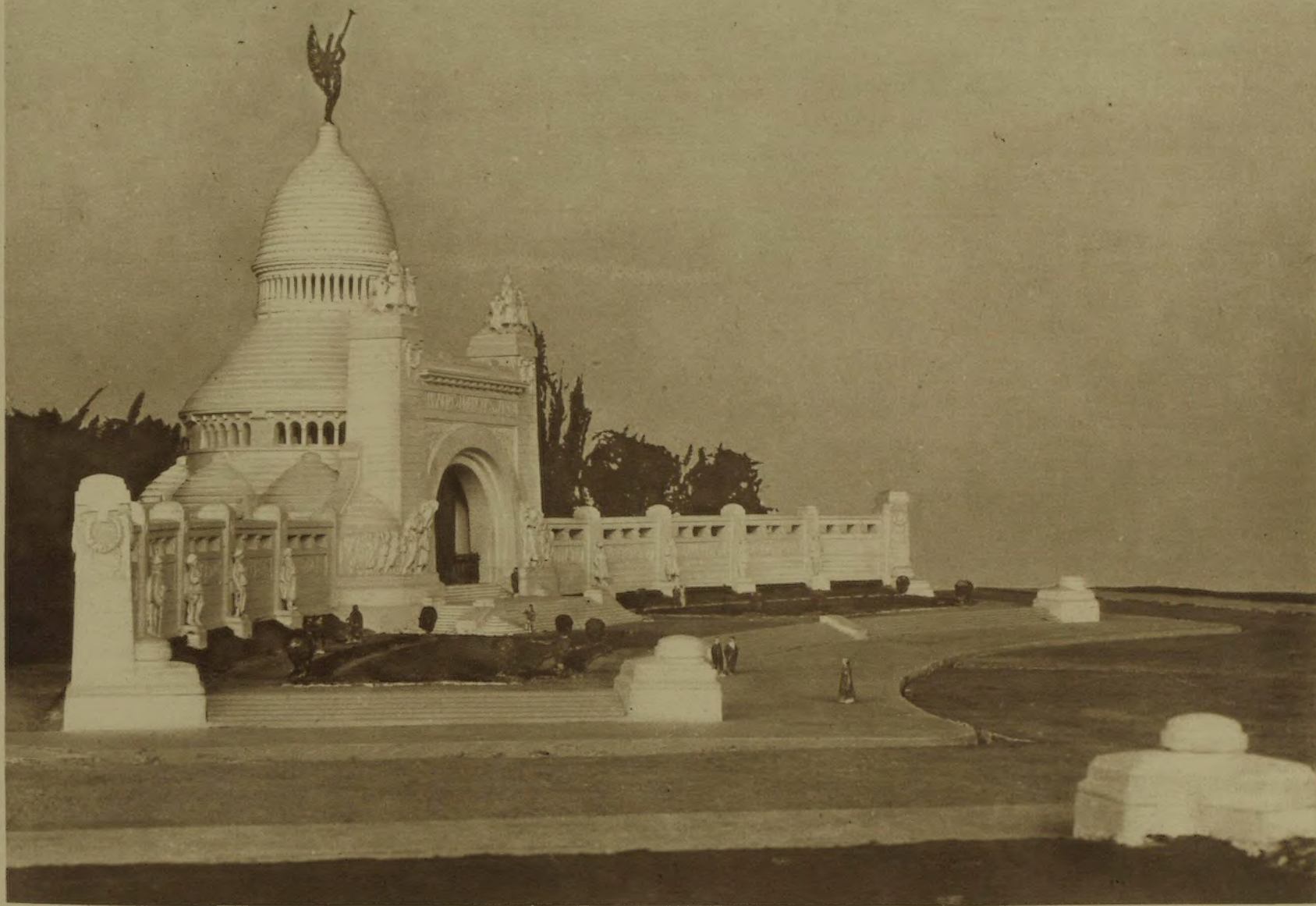
The discovery by a Canadian scientist, Dr. Banting, of Montreal, of "Insulin," a preparation of animal pancreas, promises to revolutionise the treatment of diabetes. The Canadian Parliament recently voted 7500 dollars a year to the inventor, and the new cure has been very extensively taken up, with results that under the old system would have seemed impossible.

however, too great. In 1815 the destiny of the whole of Europe lay in the hands of a small number of dynasties. There weighed upon them at the same time the whole responsibility for the direction of the State, finance, war, administration, internal and foreign politics, and instruction, and they were faced by a population that was beginning to awaken. The institutions and traditions which in the eighteenth century limited the powers of the monarchy, also supported it by diminishing its responsibilities and alleviating its tasks. In 1815 the monarchy stood alone, with no limit to its power, but also without any solid support.

That was why already at the Congress of Vienna Talleyrand was of opinion that the monarchies should themselves limit their overgrown powers by conceding liberal constitutions to their people, what might be called the right of opposition. According to current opinion, the Congress of Vienna must have been a kind of Saturnalia of Absolutism, but one may doubt the truth of that opinion. The dominant tendency of the Congress was favourable to the introduction of the representative régime. Austria alone among the Great Powers openly supported the cause of Absolute Monarchy. Absolutism carried the day, and Metternich, in consequence of various events, became the spiritual director of Europe between 1820 and 1825.

AN ANGLO-FRENCH SANCTUARY: THE SOMME BATTLEFIELDS MEMORIAL.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY BERNÈS, MAROUTEAU ET CIE.



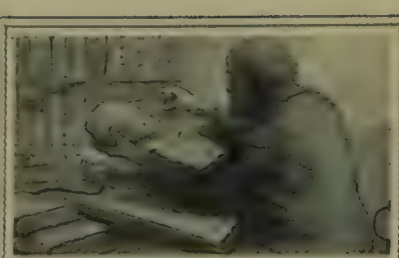
TO BE SET WHERE THE FRENCH AND THE BRITISH ARMIES FOUGHT SIDE BY SIDE: THE SOMME MEMORIAL TO THE ALLIED DEAD, WHICH IT IS PROPOSED TO ERECT OUTSIDE AMIENS—A MODEL.

The memorial is designed to commemorate the fallen of the British and French Armies on the battlefields of the Somme, a name which will for ever be associated with mingled pride and horror. It is singularly fit that here, where French and British fought side by side, should arise, from the awful devastation of that tortured ground, the great monument which will symbolise to future ages the glorious tragedy which saved civilisation to them. In France a committee has already been at work to secure the necessary funds. On our side, the effort is still in the making. At the Albert Hall recently, the Garde Républicaine Band gave a concert in aid of the fund, and Mme. D'Alvarez' singing of the "Marseil-

laise" electrified the huge audience. The King and Queen, accompanied by Prince Henry, were present at the performance. The names of the fallen will be registered in Golden Books, which will be deposited in the side chapels; though subscribers of £5 or over can have any name engraved in bronze on the walls themselves. Every regiment and every part of the Empire will find its place in the monument. The Committee, which has the support of the King and Queen, and of most of the leading figures of our day, earnestly appeals for every offering, however small, to be forwarded to the British Headquarters. Subscriptions should be addressed to Mrs. C. F. Leyel, Surrey House, Marble Arch, W.



THE WORLD OF SCIENCE.



OWLS' EARS—A PROBLEM FOR THE FIELD NATURALIST.

By W. P. Pycraft, F.Z.S., Author of "The Infancy of Animals," "The Courtship of Animals," etc., etc.

THE evolutionist who hypnotises himself into the belief that he can account for evolution through "Mendelism"; the ornithologist who collects merely skins of birds, and finds complete satisfaction in restricting his study to a kind of "ribbon-matching" exercise, mistake the shadow for the substance. They are content with the study of characters which are no more than superficial.

But let it not be supposed that their labours are wholly vain. That would be very far from a correct diagnosis. What is amiss amounts to no more than this—that these severely scientific investigations need a little fresh air. They must be taken out and surveyed in the sunlight. In other words, no piece of research upon dead animals, or plants, can be regarded as completed so far as is humanly possible till the subject of the investigation has been studied in the field, living its ordinary, unfettered, everyday life. We must know how and when it feeds; how it evades its enemies; how it is affected by its inanimate surroundings.

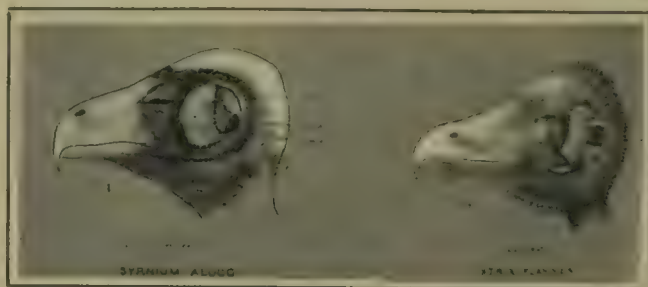
This side of the investigator's work is, or should be, quite as fascinating—"intriguing," I believe, is now the fashionable word—as that upon the dead body. To some it is much more so. But, unfortunately, it is this side of his work that the investigator generally leaves to the man who modestly calls himself an "amateur naturalist." We who live laborious days in laboratories and museums are very grateful to such "amateurs." Many such, I know, are readers of this page. To them I appeal to-day for help.

the anterior border of the enlarged opening. It forms an "operculum," or cover, for the aperture, and can, apparently, be used as a kind of door, which can be opened wide to catch the slightest sound, or closed at will. In the barn-owl this operculum is larger than the aperture, which is roughly quadrangular in form. In the tawny, or brown owl, this aperture has vastly increased; till now a large portion of the

suggest that they serve as sound-collectors, much as the human hand is used to collect sound in the case of deaf people. The special fold of skin, in which the roots of these sound-collecting feathers are embedded can well be seen in the photograph of the left side of the long-eared owl's head, the feathers having been removed. The fold itself is voluminous, and probably is contributory. The disc-feathers spring from the operculum.

So far, wherever asymmetry has appeared in these heads it has been confined to the skin. But in the rare Tengmalm's owl we have a really astonishing degree of asymmetry displayed by the skull itself. In the dead bird the apertures of the right and left sides of the head, so far as part-contributed by the skin is concerned, are equal. But on lifting the feathers of the right side of the head, a large, tongue-shaped plate of bone is seen running forwards and downwards, to touch the lower border of the bony eye-ring, thus forming a tunnel-shaped ear aperture. On the left side, an outstanding bony plate, forming a crescent-shaped aperture between itself and the bony eye-ring, is found. A glance at the accompanying photographs of the skull of this owl will show how profound is the difference between the two sides of the head.

Curiously enough, in this bird, there is no "operculum." This great cavity has to be covered only by the disc-feathers of the face. How is it that the skull has come to be so strangely modified? Are the right and left sides of the face used for collecting sounds from different directions? Why, in this owl alone, has the asymmetry extended to the skull?

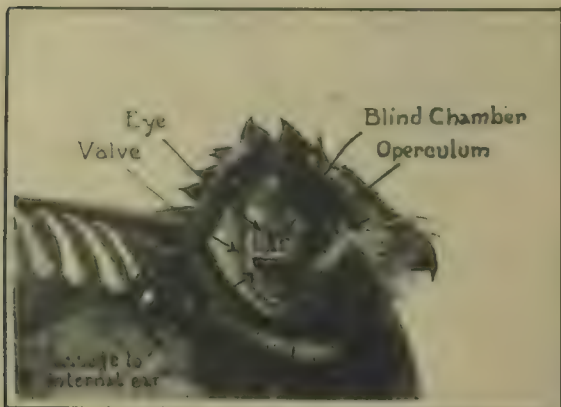


THE APERTURE OF THE EAR AND THE "OPERCULUM" (LEFT); A QUADRANGULAR APERTURE AND THE PROTECTIVE "OPERCULUM" (RIGHT).

Photographs by E. J. Manly.

bony skull is exposed, covered only by an exceedingly delicate skin. But, more than this, the aperture of the left side of the head is conspicuously smaller than that of the right. Why this asymmetry?

In the long- and the short-eared owls, this enlargement of the aperture attains its maximum, for it extends downwards and forwards to the angle of the gape, and circles upwards and forwards till it reaches the middle of the bony eye-ring. More than half of the eye, and half of the skull, is now exposed, including the base of the lower jaw. The operculum is of enormous size, enabling it to cover the whole of the otherwise exposed area of the head. A further, and singularly interesting, feature of this operculum is the fold of skin, forming a membranous valve running across the middle of the operculum backwards to the skull. In its course it converts the aperture of the ear into two distinct cavities, one above the other, as will be seen in the accompanying photograph. Yet—and this is an astonishing fact—these cavities are strikingly different on the two sides of the head. On the right side, it will be noticed, the upper cavity is no more than a shallow horse-shoe depression. The lower leads directly into a deep, funnel-shaped pas-



THE RIGHT SIDE OF THE HEAD OF A LONG-EARED OWL: SHOWING THE VALVE, "BLIND" CHAMBER, AND INNER-EAR PASSAGE.

For long years I have been seeking for some possible interpretation of certain quite remarkable features presented by the ears of owls. The external ears of birds give no superficial signs of their presence. They can only be found—save in the case of species whose heads are bare, such as cassowaries and vultures—by raising the feathers of the side of the head; when a small, round hole is exposed. In the eagle-owls this aperture is much enlarged, and is oblong in shape. In the genus *Scops* this increase is still more marked, so much so that the bony, trough-shaped ring surrounding the huge eye is exposed. Here, behind the eye, is found a large, cavernous chamber,



THE LEFT SIDE: WITH THE "BLIND" CHAMBER BELOW, AND THE INNER-EAR PASSAGE ABOVE THE VALVE.

Is the hearing of Tengmalm's owl, and of the long- and short-eared owls, more acute than that of the brown owl; and this in turn than in the eagle-owl; or of birds which show no special modification of the ear?

These questions can hardly be solved on the dissecting-table. But it is possible that we may find a clue, at least, to the puzzles they present, by long and patient watching, whenever we have the good fortune to discover an owl "at home." I commend this piece of research to the "amateur naturalist"—that is to say, to the "bird-lover" in the best sense of the term. My own opportunities for the study of living owls have been limited. But so far I have



THE SKULL OF TENGMALM'S OWL FROM THE FRONT: SHOWING THE STRIKING ASYMMETRY OF THE TWO SIDES.

sage—the entrance to the inner ear. On the left side of the head these relations are reversed—the lower cavity is "blind," the upper leads directly to the inner ear! What is the purpose of this extraordinary modification? Why is the blind chamber invariably above the valve on the right side, and below it on the left side of the head? The short-eared owl differs in no essential features, save in this—that the valve from the operculum, in passing backwards to the skull, attaches itself to a small spur of bone borne on the upper margin of a bony shelf which supports the lower margin of the bony eye-ring. By this spur alone the one species can be distinguished from the other. What purpose is served by this spur, no bigger than a pin's head? Does it in any way affect the hearing, or give any advantage over its cousins the long-eared species?

The owls, as everybody knows, have a curious "face," the eyes being directed straight forwards, like human eyes, and being surrounded by a disc-like arrangement of feathers of peculiar structure. The periphery of these discs is formed by peculiar, long, narrow, curved feathers. Their form and arrangement



THE RIGHT SIDE OF THE SKULL OF TENGMALM'S OWL: WITH THE BONY CHAMBER CLOSED BELOW.

at the bottom of which lies the passage to the middle ear. These three stages should be carefully borne in mind, for they seem to be the beginnings of strange developments.

One of the most striking features in the transformations now to be surveyed is the development of a membranous fold, or flap, which grows out along



THE LEFT SIDE OF TENGMALM'S OWL: WITH THE BONY CHAMBER OPEN BELOW.

failed utterly to glean even an inkling of what purpose these strange modifications of the external ear may serve. The matter is well worth attention.

Poet and playwright alike have made use of the owl to serve their purposes—generally to the detriment of the owl's character. They might well have talked less and observed more.

THE BISLEY OF THE SOLOMONS: MARKSMEN AND THEIR AERIAL TARGET.

PHOTOGRAPH EXCLUSIVE TO THE "I.L.N."



SHOOTING AT A "FRIGATE BIRD" WITH AN UNHUSKED COCONUT ATTACHED TO IT: BOW-AND-ARROW PRACTICE AT ROVIANA.

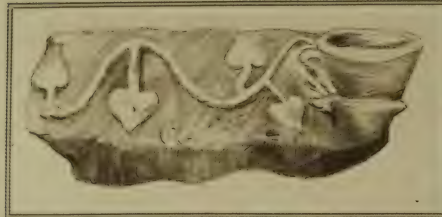
At Roviana, in the Solomon Islands, obtains a curious annual custom. A carved representation of a "frigate bird," with an unhusked coconut attached to it, is suspended from a cord hung between two tall trees, and at this odd target the natives practise their bow-and-arrow shooting, for every youth is expected to become an expert at the sport. Once a year, a regular shooting contest takes place,

the event lasting about a month. The "Every Man a Rifleman" ideal of the National Rifle Association seems to have found a very practical home in Roviana. Oddly enough, this Solomon Islands form of archery is almost the exact counterpart of our own old sport of shooting at the popinjay, a painted wooden bird, which, as the "Papingo," survived at Kilwinning in Scotland up to half a century ago.

UNEARTHING THE SECRETS OF A LONG-DEAD CIVILISATION: "TANIT OF THE PHŒNICIANS," AND SOME CYCLOPEAN WALLS.

PHOTOGRAPHS

MAJOR GORDON HOME.



WITH LOTUS-LEAF DESIGN: A SCULPTURED STONE FOUND IN THE RUINS OF ANCIENT HIPPO REGIUS.

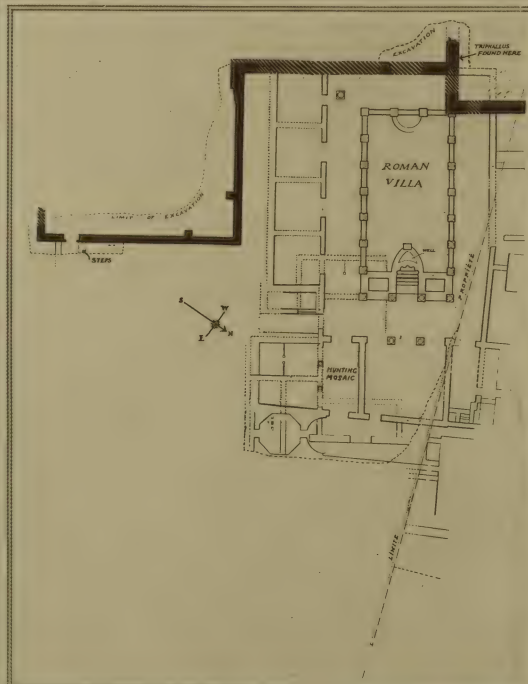
THE excavations on the site of the Libyo-Romano town of Hippo Regius have brought to light a number of lotus-capitals of a remarkable and apparently unique design. As shown in the photographs, they are placed on Roman fluted columns of an obviously much later date, and may belong to the building against whose cyclopean walls the Roman villa illustrated here was constructed. Examination of these curious capitals shows them to be square in plan with concave faces, upon each of which is carved a simple lotus leaf. Apparently the same idea of decoration was repeated in other forms in the building of which the capitals were originally a part, for the fragment of stone shown above bears a more elaborate design of lotus leaves. According to M. Thépenier, a French archaeologist, and Curator of the Constantine Museum, the probability is that the building adorned with these distinctive capitals and reliefs was a temple for the worship of Tanit, the Phœnician goddess of productivity. Very large numbers of stiles or memorial stones, bear the signs associated with Tanit, showing the immense popularity of her cult in Northern Africa.



SHOWING CAPITALS OF AN EARLIER BUILDING DECORATED WITH LOTUS LEAVES: ON THE EXCAVATED SITE AT HIPPO REGIUS.



WHERE THREE CIVILISATIONS MEET: A PORTION OF THE EXCAVATED SITE OF THE CITY, AND THE CATHEDRAL TO THE MEMORY OF ST. AUGUSTINE.



ON THE FOUNDATIONS OF AN EARLIER BUILDING: A ROMAN COLONIST'S VILLA EXCAVATED AT HIPPO REGIUS—THE GROUND PLAN.



SHOWING ROMAN TROOPS IN CONFLICT WITH WOMEN: A RICHLY SCULPTURED SARCOPHAGUS.



BELIEVED TO BE PART OF A TEMPLE OF TANIT: THE CYCLOPEAN WALL PARTLY EXCAVATED DURING THE RECENT EXPLORATIONS.



BUILT TO LAST THE AGES THROUGH: THE GREAT ROMAN RESERVOIR OF ANCIENT HIPPO REGIUS, WHICH STILL SUPPLIES BONA WITH WATER.



TO THE GLORY OF TANIT, THE GREAT GODDESS OF THE PHŒNICIANS: SEPULCHRAL MONUMENTS FOUND IN THE RECENT EXCAVATIONS.

AMONG the interesting discoveries made at Hippo Regius are the sepulchral monuments. The earliest are those associated with the worship of Tanit, three typical examples of which are illustrated above. They all bear the curious figure in outline of a female goddess with arms raised or outstretched. This immediately suggests comparisons with Diana of Ephesus, the Goddess of Fertility, whose hands are held out in sign of her bountifulness. Possibly Tanit and Diana were at one time identical. In the larger stèle head appears a rough representation of one of the famous three-tiered Libyo-Roman mausoleums found in great numbers in North Africa, and even far into the Sahara, including the interior of Tripolitania. Side by side with this is a fine example of a sculptured marble sarcophagus showing what appears to be a fight between men and women, and, as the males are in Roman military attire, it is possible that the patriotic sculptor intended to illustrate the defeat of the Volscian Amazon Camilla by Æneas, the Trojan, the legendary founder of the Roman nation. Such a subject would naturally recommend itself to a Roman colonist rather than the stereotyped conflict between Greeks and Amazons.



SCULPTURED BY THE PHŒNICIANS, BUT OFTEN SUPERIMPOSED ON ROMAN COLUMNS: LOTUS-LEAVED CAPITALS.

The recent excavations on the site of Hippo Regius, close to the modern Algerian town of Bona (French: Bône), have brought to light a most remarkable length of cyclopean walls, a section of which appears in one of the photographs here given. The extent of this wall, as far as it has been uncovered, is shown solid black in the plan, while part of the Libyo-Roman villa which, at a considerably later period, was built against it is indicated in outline. The exceptionally interesting mosaic which is described in our special article is in the room marked. A notable feature of the villa is that it is superimposed upon the foundations of an earlier building, the floors of whose apartments were covered with mosaic, but of a simpler design. The superposition of this humbler structure by a far finer one possibly indicates a great rise in prosperity on the part of the owners—a state of affairs not at all unusual among the wealthy merchants of Roman Africa, which had become one of the chief granaries of the Roman Empire. Judging by its plan, the villa was a modification of the

Roman type suited, perhaps, to local taste. There is no atrium proper. Instead, one enters from the vestibule directly into the tablinum, or private reception-room. Behind this opens out the oblong peristyle. The colonnade encloses a space of about 52 by 26 feet. A series of rooms, chiefly of considerable size, open on to the colonnade. The cyclopean wall has been only very partially excavated, the mosaics of the villa being an obstacle to the laying bare of the great depth beneath the present exposed surface. It is possible that when the work is resumed the whole plan of the great structure will be disclosed and its purpose revealed. M. Thépenier considers that behind the massive masonry there were substructures of a great temple, presumably of Tanit, a belief amply supported by the discovery of what appears to be a guide-sign in the form of a triple phallus. This is cut in deep relief on a large stone where, doubtless, the entrance would have been situated.

DISCOVERIES ON THE SITE OF THE ANCIENT TOWN OF HIPPO REGIUS IN ALGERIA.

By MAJOR GORDON HOME.

THE excavation which has been going on at Hippo Regius, adjoining Bona, on the Algerian coast, has been so fruitful that the prospect of a continuation of the operations in the near future has raised the liveliest hopes.

It was in the very earliest days of the war that Bona was a name on everybody's lips, for the Goeben and the Breslau, before they hurried to the safety of the convenient kennel offered by the Turks, flung a few shells into the harbours of this and the neighbouring port of Philippeville. At that time only a small portion of the cyclopean walls now exposed to view had been excavated, the main interest of the site being the mosaics of the Roman villa. Lately the work of exploration has been recommenced, the much-discussed question as to the depth of the walls has been settled, and long lengths of cyclopean masonry can now be seen at the foot of the steep ascent which overlooks the Roman villa. The huge stones of which the massive construction is composed are fitted together very much after the manner of the early walls to be seen in Mexico, although it is not suggested that there is, on this account, any reason to imagine a link between the two. On the outer sides they are embossed in an irregular fashion, and deeply cut into one of these projecting rough surfaces is a strange and, I believe, unique triple phallic emblem which has caused much discussion among archaeologists. The position in which it was found is indicated in the plan reproduced on page 110, and it is suggested that it marks the entry to a temple of Tanit, the Phœnician goddess of fertility.

To give any date to this building is at present impossible. It may be that it belongs to a period as old or even older than the first city of Carthage. Possibly the continuation of the excavations will bring to light a good many additional facts, and so enable the painstaking archaeologist to reconstruct the past with such accuracy that the date and purposes of the building will be no longer in doubt. The soil is light and easy to dig, but there is a considerable quantity to remove, and the cost of Arab labour has gone up since the war, so that the financial undertaking involved is not a small one. Mme. Dufour, of Bona, the owner of the land, has spent a fairly large sum on the work of exploration. She has urged the Algerian Government to continue the excavation, towards which they have already made a generous contribution. The negative reply given is a natural one in these days of retrenchment in all Governmental expenditure; but the Government has told the owner that if she wishes to dispose of the site to anyone who intends to continue the work of laying bare the walls, she can do so without any restrictions at all: even the removal of portable objects from the country can be carried out unrestricted. The price placed on the site is equivalent to about £7000, and the owner is expecting that she will come to an arrangement with the Americans who are now at work at Carthage; and, failing this, she hopes that she may find a buyer for her land who will proceed with the excavations without delay. Then will follow, no doubt, the discovery of many interesting buildings, and, if the work is skilfully carried out, there will be

evidence as to date from coins and small objects; while it is not too much to hope that inscriptions may reveal precise information which will illumine a very early period in the history of Hippo Regius.

It is, of course, well known that St. Augustine died there in 433 A.D., during the famous siege when the town was beleaguered and taken by

That it was a port of some consequence in ancient times is probable, and it may have been the seaport of Guelma, Tebessa, and Constantine, three towns which became of great consequence in Roman times, and still possess remarkable monuments of the second and third centuries of this era.

During its early history, Hippo would probably have been a Liby-Phœnician town, tributary to Carthage. That it hated its suzerain is exceedingly likely, for it became the headquarters of Matho and Spendius during the frightful mutiny of the Libyan mercenaries in about 227 to 224 B.C., some years after the first Punic War.

The remains of the Roman city are extensive, and cover the little hillocks along the eastern, or right, bank of the river. When it was decided to build a monastery and a great church to the memory of St. Augustine, on the highest of these little hills, the foundations of a very large building

were laid bare, but soon afterwards destroyed. The cathedral is shown on page 110.

In pleasing contrast to this act of vandalism was the restoration of the great Roman reservoirs of about the second century A.D. Although the structure was very much a ruin, French engineers skilfully patched and reconstructed until the great tanks were ready to hold water. Thus the modern successor of Hippo Regius relies on its ancient predecessor for its supply of water at the present moment, having stored its water in the Roman reservoirs for some forty years.

When the clearing of the site of the Roman villa, which is built right up against the recently exposed walls, took place, some very remarkable square capitals adorned with lotus leaves were discovered, and in addition there are now other fragments of stone and bronze showing the same sacred emblem, generally associated with Egypt.

North Africa is rich in mosaic pavements, notwithstanding the melancholy fact that the Arabs have destroyed numbers which were unique in interest and rich in detail. The museums at Tunis and Tripoli possess very perfect examples of the finest of such work to be found in the length and breadth of the Roman Empire, and yet it is doubtful whether any single mosaic of its period in the world exceeds in interest and skill in presentation the complicated hunting scene unearthed at Hippo Regius and shown on this page.

The scene depicted is a hunt on an elaborate scale, with beaters armed with shields and blazing torches. They have driven a number of wild animals into a prepared enclosure, where one unfortunate man seems to have stumbled, and thereby offered himself as a victim to a leopard. Among the animals shown are the lion, leopard, oryx, and hartebeeste.

The huntsmen are mounted on horses, and there is a covered cart (left), presumably for rations, for in the opposite (right-hand) corner a negro is busy preparing a meal. Remarkable evidence as to the existence of cactuses at that period (i.e., the second century A.D.) is found in the details of the foliage.



ONE OF THE MOST MAGNIFICENT MOSAICS EVER DISCOVERED: A HUNTING SCENE RECENTLY EXCAVATED AT HIPPO REGIUS.

One of the finest mosaics yet found has come to light in the explorations on the site of Hippo Regius, near Bona, in Algeria. Beaters, armed with blazing torches, have driven various animals into a stockade, where mounted hunters are preparing to attack them. The representation is in such detail, and so perfectly preserved, that it forms an archaeological "find" of the greatest magnitude.

Gaiseric the Vandal, who was then in the beginning of that devastating career which reduced Roman Africa from a condition of great material prosperity to one of economic ruin, from which it has never recovered. St. Augustine was Bishop of Hippo during the last years of his life, and he has left the mark of his curious half-Phœnician mentality on the written doctrine of Anglican Christianity of to-day.



THE WINE GOD: PART OF A STATUE OF BACCHUS FOUND AT HIPPO REGIUS.

At the time of the siege it is probable that the sea came close to the Libyco-Roman town, the alluvium brought down by the river Seybouse, running near by, having been responsible for the steady process of pushing back the sea. It has even been suggested that a portion of the cyclopean walls formed a sea wall in the early days of the town's history.

HOW A "DRY" SHIP BECAME "WET" ON THE ATLANTIC VOYAGE.

FROM THE DRAWING MADE SPECIALLY FOR "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" BY C. E. TURNER.



MINERAL WATER ON THE TABLE; WINE BELOW IT: HIDING THE TELL-TALE BOTTLE IN THE DINING-SALOON OF THE "LEVIATHAN."

Evasion of the Prohibition Laws is regarded by many Americans as rather the sporting thing to do during a voyage to Europe. It is the easier because the "dry laws," while prohibiting the official sale of liquor, or even its carriage under seal by alien ships, does not in practice impose any search upon the luggage of embarking passengers. For instance, many travellers on the "Leviathan," which has just made her first trip to this country as an American passenger steamer, carried their own "stocks" of alcohol. The "safe" method of consumption was in the privacy of a cabin, but frequently wine was smuggled

into the dining-saloon, there to be drunk in a tumbler, the rigid code of the liner not, of course, permitting a wine-glass. Our illustration shows the officially ordered and prominently displayed bottle of table water, unopened, while, in the interval during which the glance of the steward is averted, the emptied bottle of champagne is returned to its sanctuary under the table. On the arrival of the ship at Southampton, the Customs of this "wet" country had occasion to seize many of the "unconsumed portions of these rations," their nature not having been "declared."—[Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.]

Lioni and Morani: A Rising and Some Records.

"A WHITE WOMAN AMONG THE MASAI." By MARGUERITE MALLET.*

A FEW days ago the Nairobi correspondent of the *Times* reported the trial, at Narok, of thirteen persons concerned in the recent Masai outbreak. Eight were charged with murder and with waging war against King George, and five with unlawful assembly, with being armed, and with waging war. Seven were sentenced to death, and the remainder to transportation for life. Amongst the condemned was an old medicine man, "a Kikuyu and not a Masai, who had lived in

leather sheath, and perhaps bound round with strips of calico, these also partaking of the grease and red-clay treatment. So thickly are the warriors covered with this about the head, face, and neck that the grease positively runs down in small rivulets. Possibly these pigtailed are some trouble to manipulate, for, once dressed, they are allowed to remain six or eight weeks without being touched. The head-dress of a warrior on the warpath is a wonderful structure,

often quite three feet high and two feet broad, formed of the feathers of the vulture, or perhaps marabout stork, or it may take the form of a lion's head and mane fastened round the neck, with only the eyes, nose, and mouth of the Morani visible...

"A warrior's outfit weighs from eighteen to twenty pounds. When on the warpath they frequently chew the bark of the mimosa-tree. This is thought to give courage, but more frequently it does nothing more than bring on symptoms of delirium." Before the attack, the fighter will eat meat and drink blood until he has worked himself into a frenzy.

Little wonder that Marguerite Mallett and A., each of the bravest, found it wise to obey the instructions to "come in" when the

many trophies. Next, news that the Lioni would attack that night, a thousand strong. The wires of the entanglement had been hung with cans, that they might give warning by their clanging—"condensed-milk tins by the hundred, fish tins, meat tins, coffee tins, jam, marmalade, and golden-syrup tins."

At night, an eerie stillness; then long-drawn howls, lions and a hyena chorus; the clanging of the cans in the breeze; the snarling of the dogs; weeping of native women and shrieking of children. Three nights of this.

"Were they hyenas or were they Masai, do you think?" I asked A. later.

"He shook his head in a non-committal kind of way. 'I have heard Masai make worse noise than that,' was all he said.

"Another day, another night. In the morning was a small procession of Masai headmen, all bearing the fluffy ostrich peace balls on the ends of their spears." The big guns had taught their lesson—just in time.

Such is a picture in the fire of memory. There are many others, fair and fearful—visions of journeyings on foot and on horseback, with bullock wagon and mule-drawn buckboard car, ever with gun in hand; the great silences of the forests; green grass and wild flowers; water-courses rushing torrentially after rains; the life of the air, the earth, and the waters; the rattle, rattle of porcupines; the lion who kills to eat and the leopard who kills for lust; cheetah and zebra, giraffe, wild pig, gazelles, monkeys, the grotesque, ungainly wildbeeste; twenty-four-foot pythons, tarantula spiders two-and-a-half inches across the body, mosquitoes, white ants which may allow a wooden house to stand for a year, tree-frogs, chameleons, the wydah birds displaying, dancing, or hopping round the tuft of grass they have left standing in the circle they have cut—and so *ad infinitum*, memory on memory, fair and fearful.

And other things innumerable, including trial by snake-eating—an ordeal indeed, for few will touch the reptile even when it is dead, and with good reason. Witness: "All at once there was a scream from one of the 'totos' accompanying us. 'Nyoka' (snake) he said, and clutched his foot.

"Quicker than I can write, A. had seized the boy, amputated the toe, and bound it up—indeed, so quickly that I hardly knew what had happened, which was just as well. Then, as the child became unconscious, A. sent a 'boy' back to the wagon in hot haste for some brandy, which he poured down the invalid's throat. Then two 'boys' seized his arms, and he was made to run, willy-nilly, for quite half an



THE SCHOLASTIC HOME OF THE ETON XI.: ETON COLLEGE—AN AEROPLANE VIEW. In view of the recent Eton and Harrow match, this photograph has exceptional interest. Eton College is seen from an aeroplane flying from the Bucks side. To the extreme right is the Chapel; while the hangar-like roof in the right centre of the picture is that of the School Hall erected, with the domed Library next to the left, in memory of the Etonians who fell in the South African War.

Masailand a long while and exercised very great power over the natives. During the trial native witnesses, as the result of fright, turned their backs towards him." Possibly, he ranked even above that Nandi fellow-practitioner, the chief medicine-man who, when any of the Nandi are at war, is supposed to remove his head and send it to the seat of operations!

At the close of the proceedings a number of elder Masai chiefs expressed their regret to the Judge, and stated that the rising was confined to young, hot-headed Morani who had got out of control. That is likely, for "the Masai, once in every seven years, with much ceremony, hand over the care of their country to the young Morani or fighting men, and these, swollen with pride at the confidence placed in them, at once go off to try conclusions with another tribe."

Just a little item of news in a mass of other matter, probably read with but vague understanding. None can know without experience the terrors to which such a thing is sequel.

First, see the Morani as Mrs. Mallett saw them: "Instead of the lion I had expected to see, there came along in single file, with springy steps, hundreds of warriors in full war-dress—lions' heads superimposed on their own, some with the entire skin from head to tail hanging down their backs, others with collars of hawk and vulture feathers standing out all round like Elizabethan ruffs, all hideously painted with grease and ochre or 'dongo' till they assumed a red-ochreish tint. Breastplates of leather much beaded, colobus monkey skins dependent from their legs, red belts and long sheath-knives suspended from their waists; in one hand the long Masai spear, and, fastened on the left arm, the big painted shield."

Fighters all, the Masais first give service as very young men. They are then Lioni, and armed only with bows and arrows which almost always have poisoned heads. Duly promoted a warrior, or Morani, the Masai may give any order he pleases and he must be obeyed; but, for all that, he is under restrictions. He must not drink intoxicants; he must not have any possessions; and he may not marry until he has completed thirty years (ten months to the year) of active service. Before that he has to be content to live with a *dito*, a young unmarried girl.

His "uniform" is calculated to impress: "A warrior's head is a curious sight. The hair is drawn back into a long pigtail, then greased and well 'dongoed' (red-clayed). This pigtail is slipped into a

Masais sought them as hostages during the rising which followed the Government's action in sending officers to requisition donkeys during the Great War and to order five hundred Morani for war duties.

Their plucky flight before the tribesmen was a nightmare. A's store at Siana had to be abandoned under the threat; then a second; a third was visited by the enemy warriors, and things began to look ugly. The home, too, was certain of destruction. Then Garra Narok. Mrs. Mallett and A. were given tents in the "boma" (the enclosure). There were four white men, including A., and some twenty-five "askaris." The rest had gone out to put down the rising. As time passed, the "boma" got fuller and fuller. The barbed wire was thickened, and the strands were drawn closer together. Then came the report that the telegraph wires had been cut.

"Every night, as we went our rounds, gun in hand, we said 'Good-bye' to each other, for there was no knowing if the morning would see us alive. The 'askaris,' stretched on the ground, slept or stirred uneasily; the children kept up a continuous wail; so the long nights dragged through until dawn...

"Before going on sentry-go, I always put a bottle of veronal inside the bodice of my dress—that, and a tiny bottle of port wine in which to take it. The Masai should not take me alive."

A dog struggled in, ghostly with a spear-thrust. There were stories of burnings and of fighting. Tension bred rumour. Major D. and his men returned with



THE SCHOLASTIC HOME OF THE HARROW XI.: HARROW SCHOOL—AN AEROPLANE VIEW.

Harrow is here seen from an angle, looking almost due north over the Metropolitan Railway; the steam from a train going Londonwards can be seen towards the top right corner. In the top centre of the picture is Harrow Parish Church; to its right is the circular roof of the Speech House, with the Old School immediately in front. The Chapel may be seen near the middle of the right margin.

Photographs by Aerofilms, Ltd.

hour, then placed in the wagon. The next day he was himself again, but for the limp caused by the amputated toe."

A very fascinating book by a keen and sympathetic observer; a record, and an obviously true record, of so many narrow escapes that it is easy to agree with the Nandi who said that the author had a shauri with the Mungu—a little understanding with God!—E. H. G.

* "A White Woman among the Masai," By Marguerite Mallett. Illustrated. (T. Fisher-Unwin; 21s. net.)

THE ETON AND HARROW MATCH: THE RECORD-MAKING DRAW AT LORD'S.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY SPORT AND GENERAL.



HARROW "IN"—AND THE HUGE CROWD THAT, IN SPITE OF THE HEAT WAVE, ASSEMBLED FOR ONE OF THE GREATEST SOCIAL EVENTS OF THE YEAR.



A BOUNDARY HIT: MR. G. O. BRIGSTOCKE, OF HARROW, WATCHING THE EFFECT OF HIS STROKE.



THE COVETED CENTURY: MR. R. H. COBBOLD (ETON) MAKING HIS HUNDREDTH RUN.



JUST IN TIME: MR. E. W. DAWSON'S (ETON) NARROW ESCAPE FROM BEING STUMPED.



THE ORDEAL BY CHAIR: MR. P. H. STEWART-BROWN'S TRIUMPHAL ESCORT AFTER THE MATCH. (DRAWN FOR "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" BY W. R. S. STOTT.)

Though it ended in a draw, the Eton and Harrow match, played in the intense heat of July 13 and 14, set up three distinct "records" in the long history of the match, whose first game was played as far back as 1805. Three batsmen made their century, Mr. E. W. Dawson and Mr. R. H. Cobbold scoring respectively 159 and 100 for Eton, and Mr. P. H. Stewart-Brown, the Harrow captain, hitting up 102 for his side. The Eton eleven in its single innings achieved a total of

over 500; while the combined score of the two teams ran well over the 1000 runs. The extraordinary weakness of the bowling was, if not exactly an official record, at least one of the features of an altogether extraordinary game. Against this, however, the spectators were treated to a display of brilliant fielding. In spite of the heat wave, huge crowds attended; and, as a social function, the event was perhaps even more popular than usual.

BOOKS OF THE DAY

By J. D. SYMON.

THERE is a wicked story of a famous actor-manager, now deceased, who prided himself upon the thoroughness with which he mounted his plays. It is said that once, having slipped and slid grievously down the practicable steps of an Imperial Scene, in a way likely to endanger his sedentary ease for some days to come, he picked himself up with the comforting reflection that, after all, pain or none, the staircase was made of real copper.

The anecdote may not be true, but it illustrates the enthusiasm of the man, and is probably the perfect

known world; the Second, still no comfortable drama, dominated Europe; the Third, still not comfortable, spread like fire over Europe; the Fourth was the Third become fixed, settling down, becoming comfortable (even if eminent actor-managers at times fell down and hurt themselves), substituting painted scenes for architecture, played indoors, and using artificial light for the first time.

Mr. Craig reaches after new forms, a simplification of method in the Scene. He is revolutionary, but no wanton iconoclast. Patiently, he brings the whole former system into judgment, seeking to discover whatever is worthy in order that he may preserve it. The Master of the Theatre to-day, he says, must recognise that it is "an unwieldy, untidy, and unpractical affair at best, and set to work first to simplify it, and then re-elaborate it, and both with the utmost caution . . . To simplify it you must first come to know it so well that as you eliminate you do not reject an essential part of the machine." This sentence alone should convince the most sceptical that Mr.

Craig is a scientific reformer.

Some think him mad, and the unimaginative may find it hard to follow him at times. When he speaks of his Scene as a living thing, for example, and says that properties can speak and act—as Molière's three chairs were *alive* and each of them had to speak at the right moment—this may seem mere lunacy. But there is method in the madness. Let us go back to the beginning. The kernel of the affair is that in the Classical Drama the whole Theatre was the Scene. It was all built of stone. "One part of it held spectators, the other actors; but all of it was Scene—the Place for the Drama." The scene of the Greeks "was the *genuine* thing. A work of architecture. Unalterable except for trifling pieces here and there—except for the everlasting change which passed from morn till morn across its face as the sun and moon passed."

Browning understood that truth, and gave it expression in "Balaustion's Adventure." When the captive Greek girl began that recital of the "Alcestis" which was to save her own and her companions' life, she set Euripides' scene before her audience in a single line. Usually, as we read the poem, we think only of the actual house of Admetus at Phæra; "House of Admetus," in fact, is Euripides' opening phrase, put into the mouth of Apollo as he enters. But Balaustion remembered also the Theatre at Kameiros, and it was the permanent palace-front scene of the Greek Stage, with its natural lighting, that more directly inspired her opening line—

There slept a silent palace in the sun.

It is the theatric scene, but none the less actually the House of Admetus. Here Browning seems to anticipate Mr. Gordon Craig's point about the Greeks: "Their *scene* was really Scene from the first, and

(I think) for the last time in the History of the World." Had the wagon of early Comedy an equal reality?

Mr. Craig, however, is not out to restore the Attic drama, or the drama of any period. His aim is to create a scene for a Drama which is worth hearing and worth seeing—that is, a living scene for a living drama. In this essay he gives us the result of his latest experiments with screens and light, illustrated with nineteen etchings which may puzzle—have puzzled—many, but which are, as a certain ancient poet said of his own songs, "vocal to the wise." He needs enlightened support in his work. Mr. Masfield calls for "some rich man with a sense of style . . . to give to Mr. Craig, a noble and disciplined artist, son of a beloved artist, the means to use what his long toil has perfected."

Whether this patron, this "good Duke," appears or not, the good work will go on. Casariano—who was in a way Mr. Craig's forerunner, the first translator and commentator of Vitruvius, the source of most of our knowledge of the classical "Scene"—was so unhappy over his failure to receive just recognition that he refused to do any more work as long as he lived. One cannot imagine Mr. Craig doing that, however recognition may lag. Enthusiasts of his calibre are not to be daunted. Patron or none, he will go on, but the Patron is somewhat overdue.

History viewed through the eyes of a reformer may be suspect, but just how little unfair Mr. Craig's historical survey is may be seen from a work of pure research, written for research's sake alone, and without any gospel of theatrical reform to preach. This is Miss Lily B. Campbell's "SCENES AND MACHINES ON THE ENGLISH STAGE DURING THE RENAISSANCE" (Cambridge University Press; 15s.). It is one of those valuable special monographs which, a scholarly librarian tells me, are much less common than they were. When they occur, he says, they are usually, the work of women, and have been undertaken as a University thesis.

That is precisely what Miss Campbell's book is, but it is neither heavy nor dry. With great learning, she traces the development of her subject from its beginnings in the dramatic performances of the Roman Academy, which sponsored the first edition of Vitruvius. From their researches and reconstructions the theory of stage spectacle was elaborated and standardised by Italian artists of the Renaissance, and gradually adopted throughout the whole of Western Europe.

One of the most interesting features of the book



AN UNOPPOSED LANDING ON A LIGHTER OF 1915—SAILORS OF THE MEDITERRANEAN FLEET BEING TAKEN ASHORE FOR THEIR SPORTS AT CHANAK.

The lighter seen above was used in the original Gallipoli landing of 1915. Here it is carrying men ashore on a more peaceful errand.

reductio ad absurdum of the passion for partial realism in stage decoration. Needless to say, it was not the invention of a friend, but it is not a mere empty jibe. Its sly criticism of too much elaboration in stage scenery might proclaim it the work of some ardent reformer in this part of theatre-craft.

That brings me down to my own job, "Books of the Day," and acquits me of any attempt to poach on the preserves of my excellent colleague, Mr. J. T. Grein. For the naughty arboreal anecdote was suggested by two most fascinating new volumes which lie before me. They present a piquant contrast: one is the work of the minute historian concerned only to present the past; the other is written by one who in so many words disclaims the title of historian, and whose chief interest lies in the reform of the stage scene. At the same time, for all his modest disclaimer, this writer is most deeply versed in the history of his special subject. If he handles his knowledge lightly, and has not a single passage that bears the sign-manual of Dr. Dryasdust, the profound studies of a lifetime are always discoverable behind his arguments, both destructive and constructive.

If it be said that one of the books is the work of our most original and revolutionary thinker on the theatrical scene, it is hardly necessary to mention the name of Mr. E. Gordon Craig. "SCENE" (Humphrey Milford, Oxford University Press; 25s.) is the latest article which Mr. Craig has added to his confession of faith. If in time these articles amount to Thirty-Nine, or even Forty, his disciples will rejoice, and the less sympathetic ought to be equally glad that he has written yet another book, the thing most ardently desired of an adversary. To "Scene" Mr. Masfield prefixes a "Foreword" and an Introductory Poem. Wholly believing in Mr. Craig's gospel, he exclaims—

Here is the work. Who, greater than his age,
Will use this work to consecrate the stage?

I cannot tell who will, but only know

That faithful work was never yet forlorn.

The best abides, the lusts and fashions go,
Time and the grasses cover over scorn. . . .

And he adds that the "powers of light . . . summon to rebuild"—

Rebuild in beauty on the burnt-out coals,
Not to the heart's desire, but to the soul's.

For Mr. Craig the burnt-out coals are the European stage traditions and methods of the past. These he reviews in a brief but most illuminating conspectus. As Vignola described the Five Orders of Architecture, so Mr. Craig describes Four Dramas. The First, Classical, Pagan; the Second, Mediæval, Christian; the Third, Italian, "The Commedia dell'Arte, Believing all Things; the Fourth, ———? Believing nothing. The First, "no comfortable drama," overran the whole



AN "OLYMPIC GAMES" OF THE FLEET: THE "BEN-MARL STADIUM" PREPARED FOR THE SPORTS AT CHANAK, WHICH IS SOON TO BE EVACUATED.

The "Ben-Marl Stadium," illustrated above, derives its somewhat Oriental-sounding name from the fact that the arena was prepared for the recent sports of the Mediterranean Fleet by the crews of the "Benbow" and "Marlborough."

is its demonstration, implicit rather than overt, of the curious and little understood point that the simple Shakespearean stage co-existed with a far more complex machinery of scene. At the masques and pageants represented by learned societies and at Court the scenery and devices for stage effects were highly elaborated and of a huge ingenuity. The book is a mine of information, much of it of a most engaging quaintness. Miss Campbell has no axe to grind; hence her work of pure scholarship about the Theatre of the Past makes an excellent foil to Mr. Craig's Evangel of the Theatre-to-be. And *vice versa*.



THE FIRST HOSTESS IN THE LAND: HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

It was announced the other day that their Majesties would give a Garden Party at Buckingham Palace on July 26 (weather permitting).

AFTER THE PHOTOGRAPH BY LAFAYETTE.

THE ROYAL TOUR IN SCOTLAND: THE ANCIENT AND THE MODERN; PALACE AND COTTAGE.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY C.N. NORTON

AND SPORT AND GENERAL.



AFTER MORNING SERVICE: THE KING AND QUEEN LEAVING ST. GILES'S CATHEDRAL, EDINBURGH.



AT THE OLD ROYAL TOWN OF DUNFERMLINE: THE QUEEN CHATTING TO EX-SERVICE WOMEN IN PITTCRIF PARK.



AT HOLYROOD: THE QUEEN PRESENTING BADGES TO NURSES OF OVER 21 YEARS SERVICE IN THE VICTORIA JUBILEE INSTITUTE.



THE ROYAL LUNCHEON PARTY AT BROOMHALL PARK—WITH THE EARL AND COUNTESS OF ELGIN NURSING THEIR TWO CHILDREN.



AT THE GRAVE OF AN ENGLISH PRINCESS: THE QUEEN AT QUEEN MARGARET'S SHRINE AT DUNFERMLINE.



CLOSED SINCE THE DAYS OF THE STUARTS, THE ROYAL PARTY AT THE GATES OF TRANQUAIR.



VISITING THE GARDEN SETTLEMENT FOR DISABLED EX-SERVICE MEN: AN UNOFFICIAL WELCOME BY THE YOUNGER GENERATION.



WHERE SCOTT LIES BURIED: THE ROYAL VISIT TO DRYBURGH ABBEY.

On July 9 the King and Queen, with the Duke and Duchess of York, began a week's visit to Edinburgh and the surrounding districts. Making the old Palace of Holyrood, the official residence of the King of Scotland, their headquarters, the royal visitors compressed into their week's stay the energies of a fortnight. A State reception at Holyrood, the official welcome by the City of Edinburgh, and a tour to Peebles, Abbotsford, Melrose Abbey, and Dryburgh, contrasted with the opening of Edinburgh's huge new electric-power station at Portobello. A visit to Dunfermline, the old royal town of King Malcolm Canmore, first sovereign of

a unified Scotland, and the husband of the English Princess Margaret, was the first paid by any reigning king since 1633. From the popular point of view, the feature of the week was the royal visit to Earl Haig's Garden City Settlement for Disabled ex-Service Men at Leith, one of the seventeen settlements owned by the Scottish Veterans' Garden City Association. Here the Queen, in inspecting the cottage of one of the tenants, went upstairs to comfort a crying child, while, as the mother put it, the "King stopped in the kitchen with her." On Sunday, the concluding day, the royal party attended service at St. Giles's Cathedral.

DRAWN ON STONE BY A FAMOUS ARTIST: A CARTOON FOR THE BRITISH EMPIRE EXHIBITION.

REPRODUCED FROM THE CARTOON SPECIALLY DESIGNED AND DRAWN ON STONE BY G. SPENCER-PRYSE, M.P., FOR THE BRITISH EMPIRE EXHIBITION. (COPYRIGHTED IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.)



FROM A REMARKABLE SERIES OF COLOURED LITHOGRAPHS: THE SOUDAN—"A CAMEL CARAVAN."

As stated in our last issue, in which we reproduced five other examples, the cartoons drawn for the British Empire Exhibition by Captain G. Spencer-Pryse form a series, and other examples will be published in later issues of "The Illustrated London News." It should also be pointed out that our reproduction, being in two colours only, cannot altogether convey the full beauty of the original. We ourselves have been so struck by the pictures that we have made arrangements by which our readers can subscribe for signed artist's proofs, addressing their

requests to our Office, at 172, Strand, London, W.C.2. There are 15 lithographs (not 16, as stated last week—for reason see page 140)—and a signed proof of any one can be bought at our Office for One Guinea. If posted, a charge of 2s. 6d. will be made, to cover part cost of postage and packing. Not only will each lithograph be sold separately, but sets of the 15 in a portfolio will be sold for £12. The size of each lithograph is approximately 50 inches by 40. Only 250 copies of each will be issued (including those in the portfolios), and each will be signed.

THE NEED FOR MORE OPEN-AIR BATHS:

PHOTOGRAPH BY



FAMILY BATHING AT CHISWICK: LONDONERS, EXHAUSTED BY

During the heat wave, the various municipal open-air swimming baths of London, to say nothing of the indoor swimming-baths, proved veritable oases in a dried-up and desert city. Wherever possible, the authorities extended the hours for bathing, and each suburb had its evening rush for tickets, would-be bathers in

THE GREAT POPULARITY OF CHISWICK.

FARRINGTON PHOTO. CO.



THE TROPICAL HEAT OF THE DAY, SEEKING TO GET COOL.

many cases actually "queuing up" for admission to the coveted coolness. "Mixed bathing," long a bone of contention, is now generally allowed at certain hours in various places, and there is a well-justified desire for the provision of more open-air baths.

Prince Charming
Cigarettes



EDWARD, Prince of Wales, son of Edward III., known as the "BLACK PRINCE." Born 1330, died 1376. Distinguished himself in the Wars with France at an early age, being only 16 at Crecy, where he led an English Division. He won a brilliant victory at Poitiers in 1356, taking prisoner the French King, John. In 1363 he took the title "Duke of Aquitaine," and settled at Bordeaux. During fresh outbreak of hostilities with France, in which he captured Limoges, his health broke down, and he returned to England in 1371; to die five years later at Westminster.



"Perfect in every detail."

Hand made, boxed and foiled 25 for 2/-, 50 for 4/-
or in the popular size and packets
10 for 6d, 20 for 1/-, 50 for 2/6, (Vacuum tins), & 100 for 5/-

On sale everywhere, all over the World.

Manufactured by MOUSTAFA Ltd., 165, PICCADILLY, London, W.1., Manufacturers of the highest class Virginian, (Private Seal: American No. 1.) Russian, Turkish, and Egyptian Cigarettes.

MOUSTAFA
Prince Charming
Straight Cut CIGARETTES

The World of the Theatre

By J. T. GREIN.

THE DIPLOMA OF DRAMATIC ART.—“ENEMIES OF WOMEN” IN FILM.

THE French Academician Eugène Brieux made his name at Antoine's Théâtre Libre with his firstling, “Blanchette.” It was produced, years ago, at our Independent Theatre, and I now recommend it most warmly to Mr. Kenneth Barnes, the Administrator of the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art, for a revival at the Academy's private theatre, as an object-lesson. For “Blanchette” was, and ever

- (e) Elements of the Appreciation of Music.
- (f) Elements of Physics as applied to Stage-Craft.
- (g) Phonetics.
- (h) Theory and practice of Voice Training.
- (i) Elementary Anatomy and Physiology as applied to movement, voice, and speech.
- (j) Elementary Psychology, applied as above.

What a gigantic mass of learning, the whole gamut of which is to be crammed into one aspirant teacher's skull in two or three years! Would the originator of the scheme dare to predict his own passing? Would any of the Advisory Committee, actors, teachers, critics, stand the test? And, if the examination were successful, would it prove (1) that the Diploma makes a real actor, (2) a real teacher? For if actors and teachers can to a certain extent be moulded, neither the one nor the other will in practice rise beyond mediocrity if they are born without inspiration, emotional power, communicative magnetism. A certain amount of learning is an excellent thing, but art demands more than that—something which neither examinations nor diploma can give, something that wells up from within and can be developed, but never created from without.

A thousand times better than this official hallowing on dogmatic principles

would be for the 'Varsity to lend one of its halls for theatrical performances, appoint a capable producer, and a small committee to aid him to sift the applicants and to distribute parts; give performances for the people, and once or twice a year invite those who made their mark in public to test-performances where *vox populi* would by vote allot an award of merit.

Diplomas are valuable pieces of paper to be framed for the delectation of home circles and in later years for memories of personal pride. In practice they are worth nothing, as only the other day a well-known man of the theatre remarked: “It is astounding how many people walk about with certificates of merit and prizes who never get a job.” It is the same everywhere. France is full of unemployed “*prix et accessits*”; every academy on the Continent churns out “talented actors”—on paper!—but only a few of them succeed in getting on the stage, and still fewer, having reached this goal, redeem their academic promise. By all means let us encourage academies for training, and a fair layer of technical and literary education is of great help—when the real gift is there; but the history of the stage teaches one indisputable object-lesson. Great actors rarely spring from academies—in fact, as I let two decades pass through my memory, I cannot recall a single instance of world-stirring greatness that was academy-bred, for Sarah Bernhardt ran away from the Conservatoire at sixteen! The practice of the real thing is the wind that fans the nascent spark into flame, and I for one would select the raw talent endowed with brain, voice, personality, in preference to all the Diploma actors in the world.

Read Brieux's “Blanchette,” ye sponsors of the Diploma for Dramatic Art! You may discover the one or two swallows that do not make summer, but you will never nurture real actors and fruitful teachers from two or three years' hard labour and ponderous syllabuses. Nature's dower and the invaluable school of experience make actors as well as teachers. Hence a young dramatic student would benefit ten times more from the hints of an “old stager” than from all the pontifications of the most learned (and diploma-ed) professors on earth.

Last year, when the vogue of the “Four Horsemen” was at its highest at the Palace Theatre, I was discussing with Vicente Blasco, famous as Ibañez, on the verandah of his lovely villa at Mentone, the dramatic prospects of “The Enemies of Women.” In the distance lay Monte Carlo, and, pointing with his finger to the Casino, he said, “The play seems easy enough; it lies, as it were, in the pages and needs

but lifting from it. But who is going to reproduce the Casino scene without making it wooden? Only the film can do that, and I believe the film which is now in process of production will be even more popular than the “Four Horsemen.” I queried that, on the plea that the grand ethical idea of both book and picture was universal and infinitely touching, whereas in “Enemies of Women” the great world-tragedy was in the background, and the scenes at Villa Serene and the Casino were the main pivot. “Wait and see,” said the master, in Spanish. “You must not underestimate the ingenuity of the American film editor. You will rub your eyes in wonderment when you behold the development of incidents which in the book were mere details.”

I did wait, and now that I have seen the film I have to admit that he was right. As a spectacular achievement it is, perhaps, unrivalled. These scenes of orgy in the Russian palaces, these war-pictures of the land, and in particular of the sea—with the poignant demonstration of the “frightful” submarine, above water, lurking beneath, surging up like a phantom, striking the cargo-steamer, which, like a human being felled by a stroke, collapses and is sucked down by the disturbed waters—these episodes, now thrilling, horrible, awe-inspiring; now, when regiments of soldiers march through the Champs Elysées and Belgian streets to death or glory, stirring to enthusiasm—are cinematographic art and craft in *excelsis*. The novel, the story, has suffered a little in the dissection and elaboration; it is only tensely dramatic in the three duel scenes—the one between the hero and the Cossack; the even stronger scene between the hero and the Bolshevik sergeant; and the really touching moment when the Duchess's soldier-son dies after the excitement of the abortive duel with his mother's wooer. On the whole, one carries away the impression of splendid melodrama, splendidly acted by young Barrymore, the veriest hero of romance, and thrown on the screen with all the resources the human mind can think of to spell illusion and hold it bound without a moment's respite.



MR. GEORGE ROBEY IN “DON QUIXOTE”: THE FAMOUS COMEDIAN AS SANCHO PANZA.

The new Stoll film, portraying the pathos and humour of Cervantes' immortal story, is at present in rehearsal, and is expected to be one of the greatest successes yet achieved. In the photograph Mr. Robey, as Sancho Panza, is being received by Don Quixote (Mr. Jerrold Robertshaw).

Photograph by C.N.

remains, an indictment of the piece of paper with the lofty name that means so little—The Diploma.

And the Diploma Terror is upon us!

The London University has established it, with an Advisory Committee to help matters, who, if well advised, would have said “Don't” before matters had gone any further. For here are the two-fold qualifications for the Diploma, as extracted from the “Regulations,” a fourteen-page pamphlet that should be offered to every stage-struck aspirant as a deterrent from joining an over-stocked profession—

First of all, candidates must take a two-year course in a training school or institution in the use and management of the voice, phonetics, diction, movement (including the Art of the Dance), and acting. In the next place they must pass a University examination in English Poetics, the History of the Drama, a modern foreign language, and one of the following subjects: History of Theatrical Art, Appreciation of Music, and Physics as applied to Stage-Craft. There will be a third-year course, suitable for teachers, and including Phonetics, Voice Training, Elementary Anatomy, Physiology, and Psychology as applied to movement, voice and speech, teaching under supervision, speech training and remedial work, and stage direction.

This is a mere skeleton of the scheme, which is so full of ramifications, subsidiary headings, and other bewildering details that no normal brain can take them all in at one vigil. Also there is not only a tax on the intellectual force of a student who is foolhardy enough to submit to the ordeal of examination; his resources, too, are subjected to levies from five guineas to two guineas in various sections. This I believe to be a humane way of the 'Varsity of discouraging the moth to court the candle; but it is the only touch in the pamphlet approaching ordinary human understanding. The spirit of the thing is revealed in the Examination Syllabuses, of which I quote one or two articles to prove that what will be demanded of the aspirants and aspirant teachers is beyond human strength.

I have shorn the articles of the commentary exigencies which intensify the difficult task instead of lightening it—

(a) The General Principles of English Poetics, with a special study of selected poems (a three hours' paper).

(b) General Outlines of History of the Drama, Shakespeare and selected plays (fresh paper, three hours); anon: Study of special plays mainly with reference to literary history, technique, characterisation (three hours).

(c) French, with special study of selected plays.

(d) History of Theatrical Art, with special reference to social life, manners, customs, costumes [my italics] (three hours).



MR. MASEFIELD'S GHOST PLAY, AT THE “PLAY-BOX” (ST. MARTIN'S THEATRE): MISS LAURA COWIE IN THE NAME-PART OF MELLONEY HOLTSBUR.

This beautiful, though sombre, fantasy gives a remarkable interpretation of the ghosts of passion and enduring love, the wraith of the wronged woman wandering through the great house of her dead lover. The first piece to be put on under the matinee “Play-box” scheme at the St. Martin's, it proved such a success with its first performance on the 10th that, with the withdrawal of “R.U.R.,” it will on the 30th take its place in the evening bill.—[Photograph by Foulsham and Banfield, Ltd.]

A SOLAR ERUPTION WHIRLING LIKE A WATERSPOUT: A SUN-SPOT.

DRAWN BY SCRIVEN BOLTON, F.R.A.S., THE WELL-KNOWN ASTRONOMER-ARTIST.



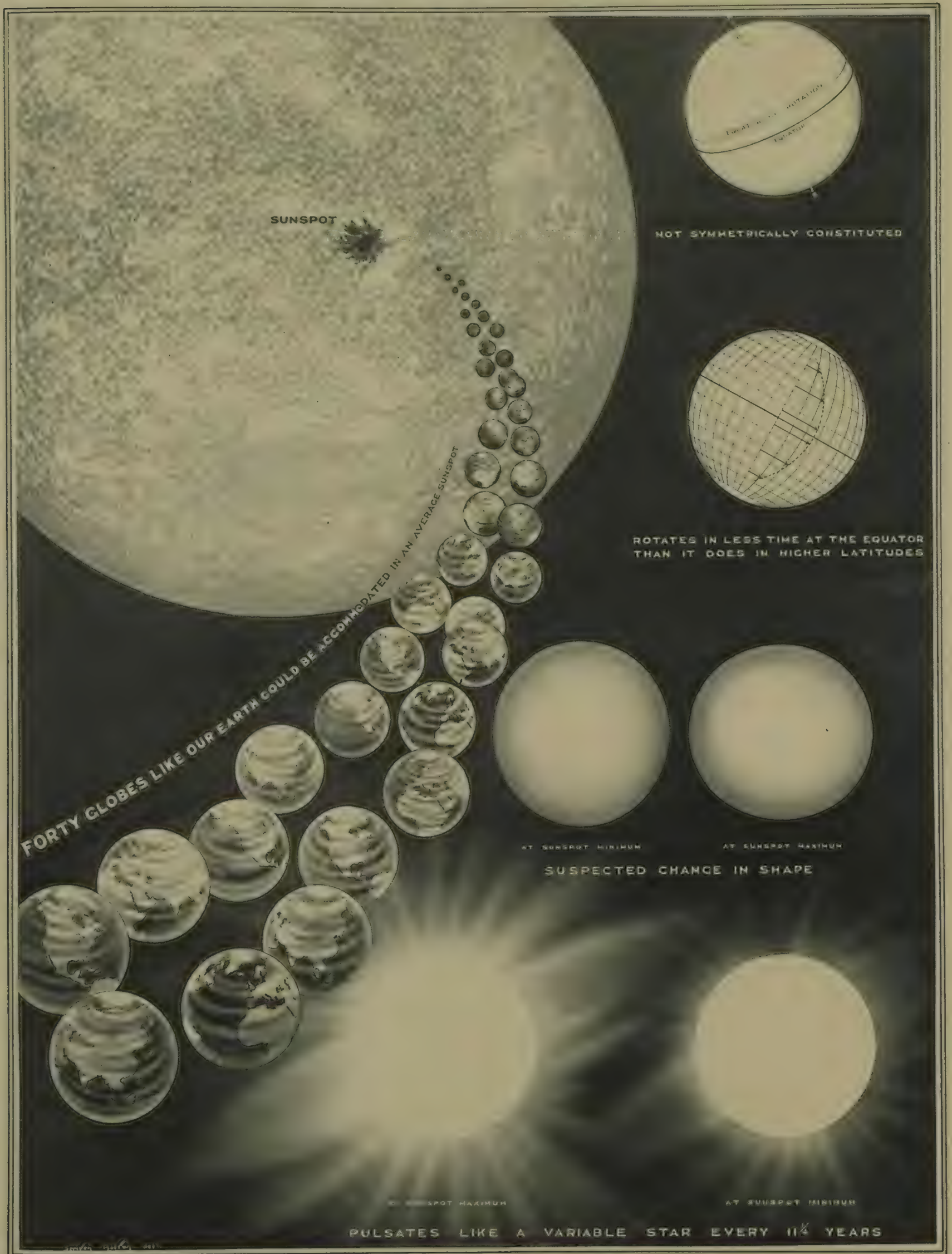
INFLUENCING, AND INFLUENCED BY, THE EARTH: A TYPICAL SUN-SPOT, OR HUGE FISSURE IN THE SUN'S INCANDESCENT CLOUD-SURFACE, WITH FIRE-CLOUDS ENCROACHING ON AND FILLING IN THE CAVITY.

Sunspots are gigantic fissures in the sun's incandescent surface, disclosing a dark gaseous or gaso-liquid interior. Describing them in his article on page 132, Mr. Scriven Bolton points out that they reach their maximum in size and number every 11½ years, and that one of these periods of maximum sunspot activity will occur in four or five years' time. "Sunspots," he writes, "are intense magnetic fields. The electrical discharges often collide with the earth . . . causing a magnetic storm. Whereas the sun affects the earth in this way, there is evidence

that our globe has even a greater influence on sunspots, manifested by the decay and final extinction of many spots after they reached the sun's central meridian, or a point exactly opposite the earth. . . . The half-tone (known as the penumbra) surrounding the dark central abyss represents the actual depth of the outer shell of fire-clouds, as clearly represented in the accompanying picture. . . . These violent eruptions have a whirling motion, similar to a waterspout."—[Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.]

INCONSTANT LIKE THE MOON? THE SUN AND ITS VAGARIES.

DRAWN BY SCRIVEN BOLTON, F.R.A.S., THE WELL-KNOWN ASTRONOMER-ARTIST. (COPYRIGHTED.)



"NOW SHOWING SIGNS OF RENEWED ACTIVITY": THE SUN AND ITS UNEXPLAINED ANOMALIES—CHANGES IN BRIGHTNESS AND SHAPE; IRREGULAR ROTATION; AN UNSYMMETRICAL INTERIOR; AND SUNSPOT ERUPTIONS.

"The more we learn about the sun," writes Mr. Scriven Bolton in his article on page 132, "the more obvious it becomes that our luminary is not the steady light-and-heat-giver that it was formerly held to be. It is now showing signs of renewed activity after a prolonged interval of quiescence during the sunspot minimum." He then mentions some new discoveries, which are, briefly, as follows: The sun has a palpitating interior, which causes pulsation of light and heat sufficient to work perceptible changes in the earth, both geological and meteorological. Sunspots are cooler areas of the sun's surface, and reach a

maximum in size and number every 11 1/4 years. The earth's air temperature is then lowered by about one degree. Sunspots are intense magnetic fields, and there is mutual influence between them and the earth. The sun's northern and southern hemispheres are not symmetrical in their interior constitution. Spots near its equator rotate in less time than those in higher latitudes. The equator of rotation lies somewhat north of the equator of figure. Discrepancies in the measurement of the sun's diameter at different observatories are believed to be due to the fact that the sun changes in shape.

The World of Women

THE Prince of Wales's dinner party and reception, with Princess Mary Viscountess Lascelles as hostess, was the entertainment which has been most talked of this season. From all that one hears from those privileged to be present, he was all the pleasant, tactful, charming host, and not the Heir-Apparent to the throne of the greatest Empire in the world. Princess Mary, too, was rightdown jolly, if one may be colloquial in expression about our King's only daughter. The Princess let herself go; all was laughter and mirth; the night was lovely, and the gardens of St. James's Palace and Clarence House were illuminated prettily rather than brightly and were delightfully cool and fresh. Our Prince as host

the best there is to teach lads to play for their sides, not for themselves.

Lady Baring, who is everywhere socially a *persona grata* and at Cowes a kind of social Queen, tells me that the little yachting season there gives every promise of being the best since those before the war. At present there are more yachts there than during last Cowes Week. Nubia House, Sir Godfrey and Lady Baring's Cowes residence, is charming. Princess Mary before her marriage went there almost every evening for a game of tennis, and so did Prince George last year. There are two very pretty and very nice daughters of the house, Miss Azalea and Miss Viola Baring. The elder son, who is in the Coldstream Guards, was severely wounded in the war; and there is a younger son about twelve. Lady Baring is a daughter of the late Mackintosh of Moy, and her mother is the Countess of Verulam.

So suddenly did the heat come, and so little refreshment did the consequent thunderstorms bring, that people begin to think longingly of the fresh breezes at Goodwood and Cowes. It has, as I write, not been definitely announced that the Queen will accompany the King to Goodwood. Her Majesty so much enjoyed her last year's stay at the Duke of Richmond and Gordon's beautiful mansion in its sylvan surroundings, and the racing in the most beautiful racing ground in the world, that it is very probable Goodwood will once again be graced by her presence. The Duchess of Northumberland is a great favourite with the King and the Queen, and will be hostess for her father, as she was last year.

Norfolk House is a fine setting for a ball, and that given by her Grace of Norfolk proved particularly pleasant. The daughter of the house, Lady Rachel Howard, is a really nice girl, and was keen to see that her girl friends enjoyed themselves. There is a courtyard winter garden at the back of the house, which, ice-cooled and with electric fans going, made an ideal sitting-out place. The Duchess is a charming hostess, and keeps to the old-fashioned plan—now, indeed, being revived—of knowing personally all her guests. The late Edwardian and earliest Georgian plan of handing on lists of dancing men and of allowing friends to bring their friends to big balls did not result altogether satisfactorily, and so has wisely been dropped.

It is possible that so picturesque a dance as the mazurka proved at the Russian Red Cross Ball may result in its once more having a place in our dance programmes. If so, it is hoped that it may be in winter programmes, for it is quite a strenuous affair, and the dancers at the ball were very warmly clad for a hot summer night. If dancing is to go on as a popular amusement, and it is undoubtedly a healthy one, some variety will be necessary. The schottische was a pretty dance, and I hear of a revival of squares as imminent. The popularity of the waltz—or, as it is still called in royal circles, the valse—killed it, and almost did the same by dancing as a whole. Now the fox-trot and two-step and such prancing make a like threat.

Typically English and very pretty was the scene round about the two grass tennis courts of Sussex Lodge when Lady Wavertree gave her Exhibition Tennis matches in aid of the Hackney Branch of the Invalid Children's Aid Society. The hostess herself, all in white and wearing a white and black hat, is a picturesque addition to any scene, and then she has the charm of the family to which Richard Brinsley Sheridan was so great a literary ornament. Our Princess Mary came along, dressed delightfully all in white embroidered crêpe marocain, with a white satin beauté girdle and a white, shady chiffon and lace hat. She was deeply interested in the tennis, but the sun was a little too ardent in his attentions, so her Royal Highness moved into the shade and put on tinted glasses that she might miss nothing of the game.

Was not the world's champion, the one and only Suzanne, playing, and playing with her



Two attractive hats from Henry Heath's, 105, Oxford Street, in which ribbon plays a prominent part. Narrow yellow ribbon makes the left-hand model, and brown straw and a ribbon brim are present in the other. (See page 130.)

heart and soul in the game too, and her head tied up in a kind of "piratical maid-of-all-work's" band of deep red that almost covered her black hair? There were all the tennis cracks, including W. M. Johnston and Vincent Richards, to watch, and watch them Princess Mary did, only very occasionally exchanging a word or two with Princess Andrew of Greece at her side. The Lady Patricia Ramsay was a tall and gracious figure all in white and wearing a black hat. King Manoel, top-hatted and grey-suited, went and sat himself down on the grass beside the great Suzanne and the great Johnston, and was soon joined in such seating by Prince Andrew of Greece, straw-hatted and clad in summer tweeds. Queen Augusta Victoria was there too, wearing a very pretty soft sepia-brown dress, and a hat the same tone with a thick silk brush hackle sticking out of the right side at a sharp angle. The Russian Princess, daughter of the Grand Duchess George of Russia, who married Mr. Leeds, son of Princess Christopher of Greece, was also there; so were the Grand Duke Michael and the Countess de Torby. It was a distinguished assemblage of our brightest and best; everyone enjoyed it, and it is certain that the invalid children will substantially profit by it. So all was well and the organisation faultless.—A. E. L.



Lace and Tamborina lawn are an ideal alliance for the composition of beautiful lingerie. (See page 130.)



was a great success, as he is in all that he does.

No date has, as I write, been settled for the wedding of Princess Maud and Viscount Carnegie. The young couple were with the Princess Royal when she opened the Winter Distress League Fête at Devonshire House. Princess Maud looked very bright and happy. She has lived so much in close companionship with her mother, our most retiring Princess Royal, that little is known of her. That little is all good—

Elvery's, 31 Conduit Street, are responsible for this well-cut weatherproof coat in West of England covert coating.

kindly, merry, loyal, and fond of the open air; her chief sport, salmon-fishing; her chief concern, her mother's comfort and happiness. She will assuredly make a good wife, and, when emerging once more into public, will be found a representative of our Royal Family worthy of its traditions. The wedding will, I hear, be a family affair in the beautiful little Chapel Royal, St. James's.

Ladies' days at Lord's are among the prettiest functions of our London season. As a rule, the weather is kind to youth and beauty. It has been otherwise, but not often, and not for both days. Girls in their prettiest summer frocks, their most becoming hats, and their favourite sunshades; boys in "toppers" and Eton collars and jackets, wearing favours according to their schools—all out for fun—are good to see. Then the parents wear a pleased and proud look that is most becoming. The British "Mummy" and the British "Daddy" are quite as nice as anything else at Lord's on these occasions; and their youngsters know it, and are mighty proud of their parents. Then, all are keen on the game—



A

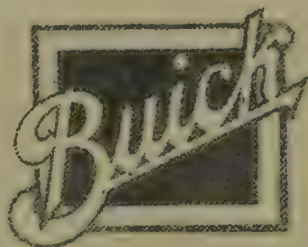
Charming Outing Companion

There is no more charming companion for an outing than a Buick. It is so dependable, so good to look upon and so pleasure-giving.

Reliability and sturdiness of workmanship are two big features of the Buick. The beauties of its coachwork, its comfortable uphoistery, graceful lines and interior refinements are found only in cars of much greater cost.

The prices of the four-cylinder range from £355 to £585, and the six-cylinder from £440 to £970, which price in every case includes complete equipment, spare tyre, and free delivery in Great Britain.

GENERAL MOTORS
LIMITED, THE HYDE, HENDON



Ask your local distributor or dealer for full particulars of Deferred Payment System.

Fashions and Fancies.

A Matter of Jumpers.

Jumpers continue their undisputed and triumphant way, equally to the fore in hot weather and in cold; but, though the form alters little, there are several new ideas in jumper collars, which the artist has depicted on this page. The gaily printed scarf collar is draped over a foundation of a quieter hue, and the design is generally repeated in a small cuff band. Stuart collars and cuffs—and, if possible, flounces—are carried out in lace and are decidedly attractive; while looped ribbon in a contrasting shade to the material of the jumper is utilised for many fashionable models. A modification of the cowboy handkerchief idea is the flounced collar looped up on to one shoulder.

An Excellent Lingerie Material.

No woman has ever admitted that she has more beautiful lingerie than she really needs. Pretty underclothing is one of those good things of which one cannot have too much, and consequently Tamborina, the lawn used for the charming camiknickers sketched on page 128, is always in demand. It is remarkably durable, considering the fact that it is fineness itself in texture, and, moreover, it will wash beautifully; is. 6½d. is the modest price for

A brightly coloured scarf of crêpe-de-Chine forms an admirable collar for a simply-cut jumper in a quiet tone of grey or fawn.

which it can be obtained from any leading draper, and there are twenty-five art shades from which to choose. If there is any trouble in obtaining it, J. and N.

Philips, Manchester, will gladly send patterns and the address of the nearest retailer. It is important to



Two attractive jumpers showing new and original collar designs. The Stuart style prevails in the one on the left, while the other is an example of how ribbon can be used to good effect.

note that Tamborina is made in two different weights, the lawn and the finer nainsook. Swan and Edgar's, Piccadilly, and other outfitters, can supply both.

Hats for Warm Weather. The difficulty of finding the coolest hats for use in warm weather is easily solved. Henry Heath, 105, Oxford



A lace and georgette collar and cuffs that are evidently subject to the Stuart influence.

Street, invariably has just what is needed for town, country, summer, and winter wear. At the moment the salons show a wide selection of delightful light

hats, and ribbon is the chief factor of many of them. Narrow yellow ribbon, arranged layer upon layer, makes the attractive little hat on the left at the top of page 128; while soft brown straw is allied to a cleverly twisted ribbon brim in the model on the right. Light velours, stitched according to the newest fashion, continue to hold their own among summer hats, and there are hats of unspottable fur felt which are available at 30s. each.

For Scotland. No wise visitor to the northern moors will forget to include a reliable weatherproof coat in her equipment. Elvery's, 31, Conduit Street, is the firm of weatherproof specialists from which the well-cut West of England covert-coating raincoat on page 128 is to be obtained, and the price is 4½ guineas. Their delightful silk featherweight stormproof coats are high in favour with sportswomen and others, for they are remarkably light—about thirteen ounces—in weight, and when not in use can be slipped into the little envelope provided for them, or even carried in a capacious pocket. The price is 3½ guineas.

A Delightful Summer Dish.

Delicious custards that can be made in a moment with minimum trouble rise steadily in favour in hot weather. Foster Clark's Creamy Custard, which any grocer can supply, is the ideal accompaniment to either fresh or stewed fruit, and it is exceedingly wholesome into the bargain. Their factory, situated in Kent in beautiful garden surroundings, is run on modern and hygienic lines, and the products with which their name is associated are always the last word in purity and general excellence.



The flounced collar is another mode of which Fashion approves. The idea should be repeated in the cuffs and at the hem.

•E. A. R.



UNLESS your favourite whisky is "Red Tape," you have still to experience that smooth mellowness which comes of exact blending and correct ageing.

WHEN you buy "Red Tape" you know it to be a genuinely old whisky, whose flavour has gradually matured to the very point when it pleases most.

"Red Tape"
REGD
The Whisky

Sole Proprietors:
BAIRD-TAYLOR BROS.,
GLASGOW, SCOTLAND

By-gone London,
House in King Street,
said to have been occupied
by the mother of Cromwell



AERTEX

The Original Cellular
UNDER WEAR



for men of action

The active man—filled with the fullness of life and the urge to be up and doing—is impatient of all restraints. Freedom is his cry—the unfettered use of every muscle and faculty his demand of life. Clothes he must wear, for these islands are not situate in the Southern Seas, and moreover something is due to convention; but they must not cramp or constrict him.

In whatever activities a man may engage, to be suitably clad is a matter of prime importance. And suitable attire is a matter that goes deeper than the wearing of white flannels for tennis or a top hat for weddings. Clothing to be suitable must be more than seemly—it must be efficient and, as far as may be, helpful. It should give warmth without heat,

coolness without chill. And, above all, it must allow freedom of movement.

Aertex best serves a man's need for underwear and shirts, for they hang lightly and easily upon him, and, as it were, surround him with a gentle covering of cool, sweet air. The wearing of Aertex is a perpetual refreshment—aiding the skin and taking no toll in return. Hence its popularity among men whose lives are active.

Aertex allows the air free passage, while keeping the body at an even temperature. The pores are free to inhale oxygen, and the frame is adequately protected. There is no occupation a man can engage in from banking to billiards in which he will not be better for wearing Aertex.

for holiday & business wear

Complete Illustrated Catalogue and full list of Agents—post free. Write to-day.

Ask for AERTEX Catalogue at your local AERTEX Dealers or write for a copy to:

THE CELLULAR CLOTHING CO., LTD., 72-73, FORE STREET, LONDON, E.C.2

(24)

A SELECTION FROM LIST OF 2,000 DEPOTS WHERE AERTEX GOODS MAY BE OBTAINED:—



Look for the Aertex Shop Sign.

LONDON—R. Scott, Ltd., 8, Poultry, Cheapside, E.C.2.
Oliver Bros., Ltd., 417, Oxford St., W.1.
Boltons, Ltd., 177, Piccadilly, W.1.
ABERDEEN—P. McGee, Bridge Street.
ALDERSHOT—Thomas White & Co., Ltd.

ALTRINCHAM—Taylor & Cross.
ASHFORD (Kent)—G. H. Hunter, High Street.
BANBURY—W. H. Robeson, High Street.
BARNLEY—Turner & Charlesworth, Cheapside.
BARROW-IN-FURNESS—G. Kay, Duke Street.
BASINGSTOKE—H. Cater, London Street.
BECKENHAM—G. Pratt & Co., High Street.
BERWICK-ON-TWEED—Paxton & Purves, High St.
BIRKENHEAD—Robb Bros., Grange Road.
BISHOP AUCLAND—Gibson & Co., South Rd., E.
BIRMINGHAM—J. Risdon & Co., High Street.
BOLTON—H. Eckersley, Bradshawgate.
BRADFORD—Brown, Muff & Co., Market Street.
BOURNEMOUTH—E. T. Black, Commercial Road.
BRIDLINGTON—H. D. Green, Royal Arcade.
BRIGHTON—A. Woods, 211, Western Road.
BROMLEY—A. W. Parsons, High Street.
BRISTOL—Standerwick & Carter, Queen's Rd., C'ton.
BURNLEY—H. Atkinson, St. James' Street.
BUXTON—J. W. Potter, London House.
CAMBRIDGE—J. Taylor & Co., Ltd., Sidney Street.

CANTERBURY—Joseph G. Jackman, 6, Parade.
CARDIFF—Jothams, Ltd., St. Mary's Street.
CARLISLE—G. Tweddle, The Crescent.
CHATHAM—J. W. Taylor & Co., High Street.
CHESTER—Etonian Clothing Assn., The Cross.
CHESTERFIELD—H. J. Cook, High Street.
COLCHESTER—Smith & Son, High Street.
COLWYN BAY—A. S. Nevatt, Station Road.
COVENTRY—Greenway & Sons, Smithford Street.
CREWE—W. F. Wheatley, Market Street.
CROMER—Rust's, Ltd., High Street.
DARTFORD—Targett & Smith, High Street.
DONCASTER—The Doncaster Clothing Co., Ltd.
DRIFFIELD—E. Redman, Market Place.
DUDLEY—W. R. & T. Mitchell, High Street.
EASTBOURNE—Turtin Bros., 136, Terminus Road.
ERITH—H. Mitchell, Ltd., Pier Road.
GERRARDS CROSS—F. Sturgess, Station Parade.
GLOUCESTER—C. Morgan, Westgate Street.
GLASGOW—Arnell & Yuill, Gordon Street.
GRAVESEND—Theophilus Smith, 30, New Road.

GRIMSBY—J. W. Garrard, Cleethorpes Road.
HANLEY—J. E. Carhart, Piccadilly.
HARROGATE—W. G. Allen & Son, 6, Prospect Cres.
HARROW—Weston Bros., Roxborough Promenade.
HASTINGS—Lewis, Hyland & Co., Queen's Road.
HERNE BAY—J. Gore & Sons, William Street.
HIGH BARNET—F. Mabbett, High Street.
HUDDERSFIELD—Dawson & Sons, New Street.
HULL—T. Gillett, King Edward Street.
IPSWICH—Sunnucks, Ltd., Carr Street.
LANCASTER—R. Stanton, Cheapside.
LEEDS—Hyam & Co., Ltd., Briggate.
LIVERPOOL—W. Cochrane, Lord Street.
MANCHESTER—Affleck & Brown, Oldham Street.
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE—E. Robson, Grey Street.
NOTTINGHAM—Dixon & Parker, Lister Gate.
OXFORD—W. E. Payers, Queen Street.
RYDE (I.W.)—J. H. Wilkins, Union Street.
SOUTH SHIELDS—Willan & Hails, King Street.
WALSALL—Ennals & Co., The Bridge.
WESTON-SUPER-MARE—E. A. Hawkins, High St.

THE INCONSTANT SUN: NEW DISCOVERIES.

(See Illustrations on Pages 126 and 127.)

THE more we learn about the sun, the more obvious it becomes that our luminary is not the steady light-and-heat giver that it was formerly held to be. It is now showing signs of renewed activity after a prolonged interval of quiescence during the sunspot minimum. Spots and prominences are likely to become more prevalent until the maximum stage of activity is reached in some four or five years' time. Discoveries of far-reaching importance were recently dealt with by Mr. E. Walter Maunder, the most eminent authority of solar research, in an address in connection with the centenary of the Royal Astronomical Society. The main points may be briefly touched upon here.

Sun's Light and Heat Not Constant.

The sun has a palpitating interior, which causes a pulsation of light and heat sufficient to work sensible changes on the earth, of both a geological and a meteorological nature.

Vegetation More Abundant when Spots are Prevalent.

Sunspots, which are gigantic holes or fissures in the incandescent shell, or visible surface, disclosing a dark gaseous or gaseo-liquid interior, are found to be cooler areas of the surface, having a temperature of about 3500 deg. C., compared with 6000 deg. C. for the rest of the surface. It is a significant fact that at spot maximum—i.e., when they reach a maximum in size and number every eleven and a quarter years, our surface air temperature is lowered by about a degree. The cooler periods are accompanied by greater moisture in our atmosphere, and a consequent more abundant growth of vegetation, a circumstance which has been fully corroborated by Professor A. E. Douglass from a long-continued study of the annual rings of trees, particularly those of the pine.

Sun and Earth Mutually Influenced.

Concerning terrestrial magnetism sunspots are intense magnetic fields. The electrical discharges often collide with the earth, and our globe receives a surplus charge, which creates an electrical, or magnetic, storm. Mr. Maunder finds that, whereas the sun affects the earth in this way, there is evidence that our globe has even a greater

law or order, and endure for from a few days to three months. When fully developed, a spot is generally circular in outline. The half-tone (known as the penumbra) surrounding the central dark abyss represents the actual depth of the outer shell of fire-clouds. When the eruption of vapours from below ceases, the surrounding sea of clouds encroaches upon, and fills in, the cavity, and the spot disappears. Spots appear along a wide zone on either side the equator, between latitudes 4 deg. and 30 deg. These violent eruptions have a whirling motion similar to a waterspout, rotating clockwise in the southern hemisphere, and counter-clockwise in the other, like the earth's cyclonic circulation. Mount Wilson observations show that in the centre of the cyclone, or vortex, there forms a vacuum, which draws in the overlying gases, hydrogen and calcium.

Sun Not a Symmetrical Figure.

The Greenwich Photo-heliographic results prove that the sun's northern and southern hemispheres are not symmetrical in their interior constitution. The southern one extends its influence into the northern one, as is shown by a study of the spot cycles during the last hundred years. There is a clear distinction between the activity of the two hemispheres. Spots near the equator perform a rotation in less time than those in higher latitudes. The observed equator of rotation lies somewhat to the north of the equator of figure.



AN UNUSUAL FIRE IN AN EDINBURGH STREET: A PETROL-LORRY ABLAZE. Waverley Bridge, Edinburgh, was recently the scene of a curious incident. A lorry loaded with petrol-drums was standing, when suddenly a flame leapt into the air to the height of 100 feet.

influence upon sunspots, manifested by the decay and final extinction of many spots after they reached the sun's central meridian, or a point exactly opposite the earth. Professor G. E. Hale has recently discovered that an outbreak of spots can often be foretold by the formation of a strong magnetic field.

Sunspots an Enigma. The cause of sunspots still remains a complete mystery. Studied individually, they break out without either

Does the Sun Change its Shape?

Discordant results of measures of the sun's diameter, obtained at the various observatories, have led to the conclusion that the errors are not altogether due to imperfect seeing, or accident, but are attributable to actual variation of the solar radiation, which is greatest along the equatorial regions at sunspot maxima. According to Dr. C. L. Poor, the equatorial diameter exceeds the polar at spot maxima, and vice versa at minima.—SCRIVEN BOLTON, F.R.A.S.

LMS

THE BEST WAY

Scotland

INCREASED AND ACCELERATED SUMMER SERVICES NOW OPERATING.

THERE IS NO
BETTER OR QUICKER
SERVICE
TO
SCOTLAND
THAN THAT GIVEN BY
THE LUXURIOUS TRAINS
OF THE
LMS
FROM
EUSTON
OR
ST. PANCRAS

Passengers by the LMS enjoy the special advantage of change of scenery, having the option of return by a different route.

Illustrated Guide at any LMS Station or Town Office or on application to the General Superintendent at Euston Station, London, N.W.1; Derby; Hunt's Bank, Manchester; or Buchanan Street, Glasgow.

BUCHANAN'S



“BLACK & WHITE”

The Reputation of any firm is dependent on its being able to maintain

—A FINE QUALITY—

Quality can only be maintained by Age. To ensure Age it is necessary to hold large stocks. Messrs. James Buchanan & Co., Ltd., and their subsidiary Companies hold the largest stocks of fine old matured Whiskies. Their Policy is to bond considerably in excess of their yearly requirements. This enables them to guarantee the Age of their Brand, keep up their Fine Quality, and ensure their Great Reputation both at Home and Abroad.

THE WORLD OF MUSIC.

THE BRITISH MUSIC SOCIETY.

THE Annual Congress of the British Music Society, which took place during the first week of July, did not, perhaps, attract much public attention, but it showed in the course of those few days that the Society is doing valuable work and that, in the

place, but the little back room in Bloomsbury has now become a recognised centre where the small company which is genuinely interested in new movements assembles to hear, not only the works of young British composers, but many new foreign works which ordinary concert-givers have not the courage to undertake.

The more general work of the British Music Society is still less in the lime-light, because it is for the most part provincial. People who live in London, within easy access of the concert-halls, are apt to forget that there is a musical life in England beyond the postal districts of W. and S.W. When the British Music Society was first inaugurated, its promoters had very vague ideas of what they were going to do in practice. But they did realise, at an early stage, that what was wanted was a centre which could co-ordinate scattered musical energies all over the country, and they soon found out that they could help, not merely the musical life of provincial England, but that of the whole British Empire. And I write about it the more willingly in

The Illustrated London News because this paper is read by all sorts of people in remote quarters of the globe, who feel that it helps them to keep in contact with English life. It has brought me at various times letters from unknown correspondents, and though I hope I have always returned them courteous answers, I have always felt that the source from which they would have obtained

the most complete satisfaction was the office of the British Music Society, at 3, Berners Street, W. That office exists to answer questions.

Supposing that in some distant place, where there is no organised musical life, a few English people discover each other to be musical and anxious to make music in some form or other. Probably their first instinct, if they want information about works to perform, is to write to some music publisher, or possibly to a musical paper. One knows the sort of answer that they get. The musical paper belongs to a publishing house, and the works that are recommended will all be the productions of that particular house. If these people were to write to the British Music Society instead, they would find their needs much more carefully and sympathetically considered. The Society has nothing to do with any publishing house, or, indeed, with any commercial interests. It would try to see what really could be done to help the inquirers; it would probably suggest the formation of a regular branch of the Society, if that was at all practicable, and give useful advice as to how to build up a centre which in a few

[Continued overleaf.]



THE LATEST CRAFT OF HER KIND: M.P.S ENJOYING A TRIP AT WESTMINSTER IN THE NEWEST LIFEBOAT.

On the evening of the 12th Viscount Curzon arranged for the boat, which had just been completed for the National Lifeboat Institution, to be moored off the Speaker's Steps, and Members were invited to take short runs up the river in her. The boat, which is of the latest type, will carry sixty. She is intended for the Tenby station.

course of its four years' existence, it has established itself firmly and made its reputation. It comes little before the public, because it does not spend much money on advertisement. It gives no sensational concerts; concert-giving is, indeed, only a very small part of its functions. The most interesting feature of its performing activities is the work of the Contemporary Music Centre, started in 1921 by some of the London members for the performance of more works by young British composers. Someone once alluded scornfully to "the little back room in Bloomsbury," where these performances took



"THE PEACE PLANT"! AN ARRIVAL COINCIDING WITH THE LONG-DELAYED DIPLOMATIC AGREEMENT WITH TURKEY.

There has recently arrived at the Royal Botanical Gardens, Regent's Park, the remarkable plant shown above. Known as the "Turk's Cap Cactus," it has a huge globular body surmounted by a red protuberance suggesting a fez.—[Photograph by G.N.]



LUCAS BOLS

Founder of
the Distillery
Amsterdam

BOLS

KÜMMEL

MARASCHINO
DRY CURAÇAO
CRÈME DE MENTHE
KÜMMEL AND
VERY OLD GIN

The World's
Favourite Liqueurs
for 347 Years

Wholesale Agents U.K.
BROWN-GORE & CO. 40 TRINITY SQ. LONDON. E.C.

LONDON & NORTH EASTERN RAILWAY

HARROGATE

BY

THE PULLMAN

FROM KING'S CROSS
IN 4 HOURS

LEEDS IN 3½ HOURS — RIPON IN 4½ HOURS

ALSO

DARLINGTON AND NEWCASTLE

COMMENCING 9th JULY, 1923

WEEK-DAYS

	a.m.		a.m.
LONDON (KING'S CROSS) dep.	11.15	NEWCASTLE (CENTRAL) dep.	9.20
	p.m.	DARLINGTON	10.14
LEEDS (CENTRAL) .. arr.	2.40	RIPON	10.49
HARROGATE	3.15	HARROGATE	11.15
RIPON	3.35	LEEDS (CENTRAL) ..	11.50
DARLINGTON	4.10		p.m.
NEWCASTLE (CENTRAL) ..	5.0	LONDON (KING'S CROSS) arr.	3.15

COMPOSED ENTIRELY OF NEW PULLMAN CARS

BOOKLET GIVING FULL INFORMATION FROM ANY L.N.E.R. ENQUIRY OFFICE

Sir James Barrie on Tobacco

"Then I sat down beside Gilray, and almost smoked into his eyes. Soon the aroma reached him, and rapture struggled into his face. Slowly his fingers fastened on the pouch. He filled his pipe, without knowing what he was doing, and I handed him a lighted spill. He took perhaps three puffs, and then gave me a look of reverence that I know well. It only comes to a man once in all its glory—the first time he tries the Arcadia Mixture—but it never altogether leaves him. 'Where do you get it?' Gilray whispered in hoarse delight.

The Arcadia had him for its own."

Quoted from "My Lady Nicotine," by Sir James Barrie, who admitted that "Arcadia" was Craven Mixture and none other.

Craven

MIXTURE

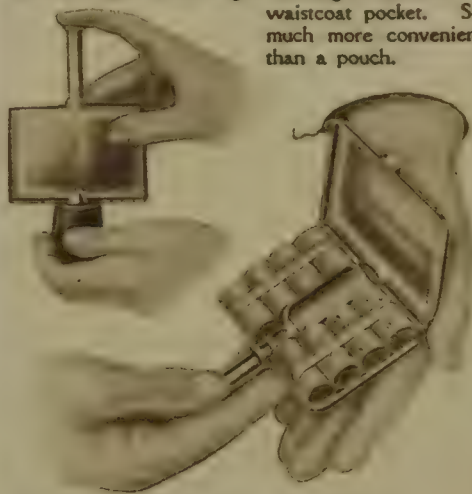
2oz. 2/5 : 4oz. 4/10

*In Ordinary & Broad Cut
And in Cartridge Form.*

*Made by Carreras Ltd., 55, Piccadilly,
London, W.1. Est. 1788.*

Golfers Sportsmen—

Fill your pipe the handiest, quickest way with Baron's improved cartridge case and pipe filler. Fills the pipe instantly with just the right amount of tobacco to ensure a pleasant, even-burning smoke. Baron's filler holds eight cartridges and fits the waistcoat pocket. So much more convenient than a pouch.



**BARON'S
IMPROVED CARTRIDGE CASE
AND PIPE FILLER.**

Price 7/6 Complete.

If you find any difficulty in obtaining Baron's Improved Cartridge Case and Pipe Filler, or tobacco in cartridge form, write to CARRERAS, Ltd., 55, PICCADILLY, W.1



MY LADY
NICOTINE
J.M.
BARRIE.
HODDER &
STOUGHTON

Continued.
years might exercise a really valuable musical influence. If a regular branch were once started, it would always be in touch with the central office. The more feeble and struggling it were, the more care would be expended upon it, as long as it struggled with sufficient energy to show that it was genuinely alive.

This personal interest in the branches is a very real thing, thanks almost entirely to the devoted energy of the Society's chief secretary, Mrs. Balkwill, whose sympathetic understanding of individual difficulties has made innumerable friends for the Society all over England. It is in order to intensify this personal interest and sense of friendly co-operation that the Society invites its provincial members to these annual congresses. This year's Congress was particularly notable on account of the Byrd celebrations, which gave country members a chance of hearing a large amount of old English music, which they probably did not know much about before. The Contemporary Music Centre gave them a similar opportunity of hearing the new type of music, and that, too, has not become familiar in the provinces. It is very admirable that young people in the country should be properly brought up on Beethoven and Brahms, but it is also a good thing for them and their teachers to have an occasional shock from the ultra-moderns.

People who are obliged to attend congresses often come away feeling that they are a great waste of time. Lectures are delivered, discussions are held, banquets are eaten, healths are drunk to the

accompaniment of much tedious oratory. This particular congress produced one lecture at least which was well worth hearing—that of Mr. C. S. Smith on "Opera in Schools," illustrated by a class

of sixty little boys from Whitechapel, who gave a most delightful and amusing performance of scenes from "The Magic Flute," with all the scenery and properties that they had made themselves, in the opera theatre of the Royal College of Music. Mr. Smith started

that he can organise the whole thing completely in every detail. Complete performances of the entire opera have been given this month in the school hall. The stage has been made by the boys themselves in the school workshops; it can be taken to pieces and stored for use another time. The young electricians have put up all the lighting arrangements; the painting class has made and painted the scenery, after visits to the British Museum and lectures on Ancient Egypt. Mr. Smith, in fact, is able to transform his school, when he wishes, into the model of what a National Opera House ought to be if we had one. And the secret of its success is simply this: that the institution has a real head, a man who can depute details to subordinates, keep an understanding eye on all departments, and inspire the whole thing with his own personal enthusiasm for music as a main factor of education.

As to the rest of the congress, it was much like other congresses. But the main value of these gatherings lies not in the speeches that are made, but in the opportunity which they give for personal meetings. There is no doubt that members felt this

week to have been well spent; and the fact that so many were willing, even at considerable personal inconvenience, to come up from the country for the congress was a gratifying proof of the good work which the British Music Society is doing. EDWARD J. DENT.



A FRIENDLY INVASION: THE "ARKANSAS," THE FLAG-SHIP OF THE UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY SQUADRON, LYING OFF GREENOCK.



A BATHING PARTY: A BOAT-LOAD FROM ONE OF THE U.S. BATTLE-SHIPS ON THEIR VISIT TO THE CLYDE.

On July 10, four U.S. battle-ships arrived in the Clyde from Copenhagen, with 1700 naval cadets aboard. The squadron, under Rear-Admiral A. H. Scales, anchored off Greenock for ten days.—[Photographs by C.N.]

performances of this kind when he was assistant master in the Isle of Dogs. He is now headmaster of a large L.C.C. school near the London Hospital, so

the Ypres salient, 1914-1918. *Invictus pax*"; but it is just possible that this may be slightly altered with subsequent consideration.

With regard to our illustration of Sir Reginald Blomfield's accepted design for the Great Arch and Hall of Memory which is to be set up at the Menin Gate of Ypres, it should have been added that the inscription which is to be placed beneath the lion is still under consideration. As it at present stands, it reads: "To the memory of the officers and men of the British Army who gave their lives for King and country in

SHELL

distributes more petrol refined from crude oils PRODUCED WITHIN THE BRITISH EMPIRE than all the other petrol-distributing companies

in
Great Britain
combined



The British lion yields
The Power Britannia wields

REDUCE FRICTION LOSSES BY LUBRICATING WITH

SHELL MOTOR OILS

SHELL - MEX LTD., SHELL CORNER, KINGSWAY, W.C.2



.... A "De Reszke"
Cigarette between sets
is as welcome as it is refreshing
.... as consistent as your best
partner.

De Reszke CIGARETTES

"The best blend—in the end"

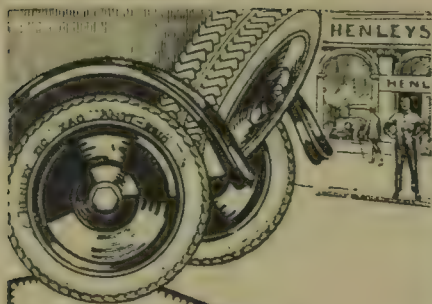
TENOR

If your taste is for
the good Turkish
Cigarette. In boxes
10...1/3 50...6/1
25...3/2 100...11/9

AMERICAN

If you prefer the
good Virginia
Cigarette. In boxes
10...10d 50...4/2
25...2/1 100...8/2

"De Reszke" Cigarettes are obtainable at all High-class
Tobacconists and Stores, or from
J. MILLHOFF & CO. LTD., 86 Piccadilly, London, W.1



*There goes
a wise motorist!*

The motorist who runs on HENLEY ZIG-ZAG TYRES is rewarded for his wisdom in more than one way.

He reaps the advantage from strong, long-wearing tyres. "HENLEYS" are remarkably comfortable to ride on, and are the cheapest tyres in the end.

"HENLEYS" are "QUALITY" tyres. Nothing but the finest materials go into them.

Let your tyres be HENLEY ZIG-ZAGS and enjoy the advantages of extra mileage and trouble-free service.

**HENLEY
ZIG-ZAG
TYRES**

"HENLEYS" GET YOU THERE—AND BACK

Manufactured by
Henley's Tyre & Rubber Co. Ltd.
20-22, Christopher St. Finsbury Sq. London, E.C.



AQUASCUTUM WEATHERPROOFS

RELIABILITY in rain is the first attribute of an "Aquascutum"—familiarily called a "Scutum," and of which a customer writes: "I have worn the coat in wet weather in Scotland and in America, and have found it the best waterproof coat I ever had."

Service comes next, leading the way to economy and satisfaction, as the following testifies: "I am a regular wearer of Aquascutum Coats and have found them so satisfactory for keeping good to the end."



It costs nothing to make comparisons. Please write for Aquascutum booklet, mentioning THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

By Appointment,

Aquascutum
EST. 1851.

126, REGENT ST., LONDON, W. 1

NEW YORK & SOUTH AMERICA

Regular Passenger Services to NEW YORK
from SOUTHAMPTON and CHERBOURG by the famous "O" Steamers.

SOUTH AMERICA
from SOUTHAMPTON by the "A" Steamers and from LIVERPOOL by the "O" and "D" Steamers.

TOURS ROUND SOUTH AMERICA.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.
Atlantic House, Moorgate, E.C. 2, and America House, Cockspur Street, S.W. 1.

THE PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Goree, Water Street, Liverpool.

THE ROYAL MAIL AND PACIFIC LINES

Foster Clark's

It's the Creamiest Custard

The Sweet always appreciated

GREEN'S CHOCOLATE MOULD
(CHOCOLATE BLANC-MANGE)

PER **5** PKT

CHOCOLATE IN CHOCOLATE'S MOST DELICIOUS FORM.

Already sweetened with Pure Cane Sugar only

PREPARED BY

HJ-GREEN & CO. LTD. BRIGHTON
Manufacturers of
GREEN'S The Original Brighton SPONGE MIXTURE

GOERZ TENAX

When you buy your CAMERA buy a GOERZ TENAX, without a doubt the world's best photographic production.

GOERZ TENAX CAMERAS DE LUXE for all STANDARD ROLL FILMS from £8.

GOERZ TENGORS—(the junior TENAX, better made than many so-called de luxe and special models)—also for ROLL FILMS from 5/6.

GOERZ TENAX Cameras for plates or film packs from £6 10s.

USE GOERZ TENAX FILMS (ROLL FILMS and PACKS) for SPEED and BRILLIANCY. Full stocks held in London, which can be drawn upon by any photographic dealer.

Ask your dealer or send for catalogue No. 18 to your wholesale distributor—

PEELING & VAN NECK, LTD.,
4/6, Holborn Circus, London, E.C. 1.

"THE TWENTIETH CENTURY"—[Continued from page 106.]

the necessity of pleasing an ever-growing and more heterogeneous public, which is more capricious and less awake to its own desires. Kings and emperors,



THE PORTSMOUTH PAGEANT: "NELSON" SALUTING THE TOWNSPEOPLE AS HE DID BEFORE EMBARKING FOR HIS LAST FIGHT.—[Photograph by Cribb.]

especially since 1900, seem to efface themselves in this effervescence.

They direct, however, more things than they appear to do. With the exception of France and England, the Courts have remained everywhere else the most powerful and directing forces of the State—even if they are sometimes a little hidden. It was the Courts which leagued in the "Holy Alliance," and, fearing the revolutionary consequences of war, secured thirty-three years of peace to Europe, between 1815 and 1848. The Revolution of 1848 broke the

Holy Alliance, and two dynasties profited by it—those of Savoy and Hohenzollern—to remake the political map of Europe drawn up by the Congress of Vienna. This was accomplished by a series of short wars which, with the exception of the last, that of 1870, shed little blood. Since 1870 it was a dynastic alliance which maintained peace until the day it once more let loose a war; and what a war! The Triple Alliance was the second edition of the Holy Alliance—a reduced Holy Alliance shorn of France, which had become a Republic, with the clandestine participation of Russia, who had quarrelled mortally with Austria after the Crimean War; a Holy Alliance, all that was still possible, after the events of 1848, 1859, 1866, and 1870. Its aims were the same as those of the Holy Alliance of 1815: to defend the monarchical order in Europe, which was becoming ever more democratic, and to maintain the *status quo*. The peace lasted until the day in 1914 when the two most powerful dynasties of the League, the Hohenzollern and the Hapsburg, changed their opinions and opened once more the doors of the Temple of Janus.

If the nineteenth century had a coherent unity which began at the Congress of Vienna and of Paris in 1814-1815, there is no doubt that the World War signalled its conclusion.

Let us look around us. What do we see? The powerful economic system which was created in that century exists to-day intact, and continues to produce the fabulous riches which are required by the world. Only in Russia has it been overthrown, and even there its destruction does not seem to be final. But the political system on which Europe has lived during the century, and which made the counterpart of the economic system by leaning on it and supporting it, has been completely overthrown. The most powerful of the dynasties which have directed the life of Europe for a hundred years are fallen. There are still monarchies in Europe, but there is no monarchical system as there was from 1815 to 1914.

Democratic institutions in their turn are tottering in almost all European countries, because they can no longer lean upon a solid monarchical system. Everywhere, even in England, France, and Switzerland, the representative system which was so greatly admired in the nineteenth century is being attacked and called in question by malevolent critics, whose numbers daily increase, and who assert that its day has passed by and that it no longer suffices for the requirements of modern civilisation. It appears as if the spirit of the age were only capable of seeing its faults. All the

embodied ideas by which the effort of the nineteenth century was sustained and guided have been weakened and confused. A kind of void is being made in the troubled spirit of our time which seems to me to be a permanent danger. The mystical faith in the Divine Right of kings is dead, but the *culte* of Liberty is also in its death agony. In what do we still believe? Only in the two master metals of the world—Gold and Iron? While kings have disappeared or been reduced to impotence, it is impossible to tell where the guarantees for present peace are, or who will be responsible for future wars. The immense uneasiness which weighs upon international relations has its source in this uncertainty. Between the weakened or vanished monarchies and the democracies which are unprepared to take up their succession, a figure at once ancient and new has appeared. [Continued overleaf.]



THE PORTSMOUTH PAGEANT: "NELSON" AT THE "VICTORY'S" ANCHOR, ON SOUTHEAST BEACH. Photograph by Cribb.

A new chocolate, made by
Mackintosh's.....and as
good as the famous Toffee
de Luxe.....that's
saying something



if you prefer
a chocolate that is

—not too sweet

—not too milky

much more

"chocolate-y"

and completely delicious

ask for

Mackintosh's
DESSERT
Chocolate

TABLETS
4½d. & 9d. per packet

NEAPOLITANS
4½d. & 9d. per packet

Q11

Made by John Mackintosh & Sons, Ltd., Halifax, Yorks.

When your
Hair is like
Wire



there is only one preparation
that will effectually and
completely control it—and
that is—ANZORA. Being
clean, easy to use and deli-
cately perfumed it has be-
come the recognised hair
controller for the man who
cares.

Anzora Cream for greasy
scalps, and Anzora Viola for
dry scalps, are sold by
chemists, hairdressers,
stores in 1/6 & 2/6 (double
quantity) bottles. Firmly
refuse all substitutes.

ANZORA
MASTERS THE HAIR

ANZORA VANISHING CREAM.

Ladies will find it very refreshing and beneficial to the
skin. Pure, free from grease, and delicately
perfumed. Obtainable in handy jars at 1/3

ANZORA PERFUMERY CO., Ltd., Willesden Lane, London, N.W.6

Scotch Pearls

From the Scottish Rivers,
Tay, Dee, Ythan & Teith.



An exquisite Pearl forms the Acorn in this daintily designed Scarfpin, mounted in gold, and priced at £15 0 0

"Scottish Pearls are particularly lovely," says *The Queen*, "but they are rare, and becoming rarer. The great demand by a fashion this year for pearl jewellery and necklaces makes of this gem a very much desired possession."

Special Designs & Estimates
submitted free of charge.

Cairncross

The County Jewellers,
18, St. John Street,
PERTH.

Watchmakers to the Admiralty.



Hindes HAIR TINT

Tints grey or faded hair any natural shade desired—brown, dark-brown, light-brown, or black. It is permanent and washable, has no grease, and does not burn the hair. It is used by over three-quarters of a million people. Medical certificate accompanies each bottle. It costs 2/6 the flask. Chemists and Stores everywhere, or direct by stating shade required to—

HINDES, Ltd., 1, Tabernacle Street, City, London.

THE BRITISH **BERKEFELD** FILTER

SARDINIA HOUSE KINGSWAY LONDON W.C.2.

MORNY & PARIS

The routine of the toilet
becomes a luxurious enjoy-
ment when accomplished
with MORNY Products
fragrant with

PARFUM "JUNE ROSES"

The true fragrance of the English Rose

PERFUME... 7/6 10/- 18/- etc.
Stoppered bottles, each in carton.

BATH SALTS... 3/- 7/6
The original water softener.

BATH SALTS TABLETS 3/- 5/6 7/6
12, 24 or 36 tablets in box for travelling.

BATH DUSTING POWDER... 5/-
The foundation of the dainty toilette.
Travel Model with body puff... 12/6

COMPLEXION POWDER... 5/-
The secret of the English complexion.

SOLID FACE POWDER Bronze case 3/6
Card case 2/6
Refills... 2/-

CRÈME de JOUR... 5/6-10/6
Greaseless—for day use.

TALCUM POWDER tins 1/6 bottles 2/6
In tins or bottles, both with sprinklers.

TOILET SOAP... 3 tablets... 7/6
A fine quality skin soap.
exceptionally perfumed.

BATH SOAP de LUXE
Mammoth tablets... each... 2/3
"Week-end" - - - box of 12-7/6

PÂTE DENTIFRICE... 2/6
Collapsible tubes or glass jars.

FORMALISED SHAMPOO POWDERS 2/9 5/-
Boxes containing 6 or 12 envelopes.

BRILLANTINE CRISTALLISÉE... 3/-
Stoppered bottles with gift cap.

The total cost of the set of products as
above is from 63s.0d. to 100s.0d.

Sold only by Retailers of Fine Perfumery
or direct (postage extra) from

MORNY FRÈRES LIMITED
201, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.1



THIS ADVERTISEMENT ISSUED BY MORNY FRÈRES LTD. 201 REGENT STREET, W. LONDON & PARIS.

USE SANI-FLUSH and save
the labour and unpleasantness
of cleaning the closet bowl by
dangerous half-way methods.

Sani-Flush cleans thoroughly
—removes stains, incrusta-
tions and odours from both
bowl and hidden trap. It
cannot injure bowl or con-
nections.

Always keep Sani-Flush handy.

Sani-Flush

Cleans Closet Bowls without Scouring.

Sani-Flush sells for 1/9 per large 22-oz. can, at all
Chemists, Ironmongers and Grocers. If not obtain-
able, send us 1/9 and 6d. extra for cost of postage and
packing.

General Sales Agents,
THE BRITISH HAROLD F. RITCHIE & CO., Ltd.,
33, Farringdon Road, London, E.C.1.



The LEVISTA
is indispensable
where high power is the first considera-
tion—for Big Game Shooting, Nature,
Study, Deer Stalking, Travelling and
Exploring. It is not intended for
ordinary touring or racing, as the
power is too great; glasses of lower
power for these purposes are de-
scribed in our catalogue.

GOVERNMENT
MARK VI COMPASSES.

Less than 1/3rd of pre-war price.
Size 1 1/2 inches, weight 1 1/2 ozs
Watch size. Nickel case. Pocket
compass with luminous
radium points and direc-
tion line for night reading.
4/6 Post Free.

The most powerful PRISM BINOCULARS ever manufactured GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

Falling prices and the using up of parts left
over from our war contracts have enabled us
to produce these remarkable glasses at the
prices shown below. We are the only makers
of Prismatic Binoculars giving a magnification
of 25 diameters.

Price, with central screw focussing, as illustration:

x 25 Magnification... £13 10 0

x 16 Magnification... £12 0 0

Including best solid leather sling case and lanyard.

Write for Illustrated Price List No. 11 L, Post Free.

AITCHISON & Co., Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

(Opticians to British and Allied Governments),

428, STRAND, W.C.2.

281, Oxford St., W.1; 121, Cheapside, E.C.2.

And Branches—LONDON, LEEDS & SWANSEA.



Trade Mark.

(Continued.)

It is customary to call Lenin, Horthy, Mussolini, and the late Stambulisky, dictators. The application of the word seems arbitrary. The dictator of the great epochs of Rome before the period of the civil wars was a republican magistrate nominated by the Senate for a limited time, furnished with exceptional powers in order that he might overcome an exceptional difficulty. He might employ force, but he had not been created by an act of violence. The persons whom we have named, and who have kept themselves so prominently before the public eye during the last four years, all gained their position by force, profiting by the confusion and disorder which followed on the war, and they are inclined to keep their power indefinitely, using coercive measures to operate constitutions which by their very nature ought to work freely. They are, therefore, not Latin "dictators," but Greek "tyrants" in the technical sense which the Greeks gave to the word *τύραννος*, without the odious meaning which we have attached to the word. They reproduce in a modern form that type of power which was frequently to be met with in troublous epochs when authority gave way and force endeavoured to replace it as best it could, by all sorts of complicated and dangerous expedients.

The disorder which prevails in men's minds, in the States, in international relations, at the time in which we live; the obscure fermentation which is working in so many parties and institutions, and which is only the first effort towards reconstituting authority on a more solid basis, does not belong to the nineteenth century. That century was happy beyond all other centuries because it enjoyed the most solid order and the greatest liberty that had ever been known in history. Both are now but a brilliant memory, and a new epoch has begun with their violent disappearance. The disorder and fermentation in which we at present are living can only be transitory,

even if they are destined to last for a long time; for they are preparing the new order, the principles of which we grope for in the twilight. It is therefore evident that the twentieth century will begin on the day when the final solution of the problem of true order and peace, which shall content many generations, shall appear above the horizon.

which is to take up the work of the nineteenth century, so rudely interrupted by the shock of the World War, which is to complete it, and purge it of its more serious faults. Let not Fate envy us the supreme joy which should come to crown the brilliant recollections of our own youth with a dawning hope for our children!



THE PORTSMOUTH PAGEANT: "CHARLES DICKENS" AND CHARACTERS FROM HIS WORKS.

Photograph by Cribb.

Twenty-six years of war and internal troubles prepared the advent of the nineteenth century. How many years is the stormy period between the nineteenth and twentieth centuries destined to last? That is the great enigma which exercises our thoughts in these days. But those who have watched events since 1900, their eyes dazzled by the fairy splendours of the nineteenth century, dying without knowing that it dies, would wish at least to greet there on the far horizon the first dawn of the great century that is to be, and which is so impatiently awaited by the people—that century

contains over sixty illustrations in photogravure of holiday resorts in England and Scotland. There is also a series of nineteen booklets, each describing a particular holiday district, well illustrated and containing a map of the territory dealt with. Three editions of the company's Lodgings and Hotels Guide, dealing respectively with the Eastern Counties, North-Eastern Counties, and Scotland, have also been issued. Copies of any of these publications can be obtained free of charge at any L.N.E.R. office, or from the Passenger Manager, Liverpool Street Station, E.C.2.

THE SPENCER-PRYSE LITHOGRAPHS.

(See our Double Page in Colours.)

WITH regard to the publication of Mr. Spencer-Pryse's lithographs, we have to point out to our readers an alteration in the arrangement by which they can purchase copies. Owing to a change made by the British Empire Exhibition authorities, there will now be fifteen lithographs for sale, and not sixteen as stated last week. For the same reason, the portfolios will each contain fifteen signed proofs; and the price of the set in a portfolio will be twelve pounds.

The London and North-Eastern Railway Company have issued an entirely new set of tastefully prepared books and booklets dealing with the extensive coast and inland holiday territory served by the 7000 miles of railway they own. A particularly pleasing book entitled "Holiday Suggestions"

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

TO
'THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS'
PAID IN ADVANCE.
INLAND.

Twelve Months (including Christmas Number) ...	£2 18 1
Six Months ...	1 8 9
Including Christmas Number ...	1 10 2
Three Months ...	0 14 7
Including Christmas Number ...	0 16 6

Twelve Months (including Christmas Number) ...	£3 0 11
Six Months ...	1 9 3
Including Christmas Number ...	1 11 8
Three Months ...	0 14 7
Including Christmas Number ...	0 17 0

Twelve Months (including Christmas Number) ...	£3 5 3
Six Months ...	1 11 5
Including Christmas Number ...	1 13 10
Three Months ...	0 15 9
Including Christmas Number ...	0 18 2

Subscriptions must be paid in advance, direct to the Publishing Office, 172, Strand, in English money; by cheque, crossed "The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Limited"; or by Post Office Orders, payable at the East Strand Post Office, to THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS AND SKETCH, LTD., 172, Strand, London, W.C.2.

The Agents Havas is specially appointed to receive advertisements for "The Illustrated London News," for Western Europe, at its Head Offices, 62, Rue de Richelieu, Paris, and at all its branches.



It Pays to Take Care of Your Skin

Beauty of feature is not everything. A fine, clear skin wins the admiration of everybody. Skin needs nourishment just as the body does, and

BEETHAM'S
La-rola

is the ideal emollient for preserving and refreshing the complexion after exposure to sun and wind. Use it regularly on face, neck and hands, night and morning, to be sure of having a fair, fresh appearance.

From all Chemists, in bottles, 1/6.

PALE COMPLEXIONS

may be greatly improved by just a touch of "LA-ROLA ROSE BLOOM," which gives a perfectly natural tint to the cheeks. No one can tell it is artificial. It gives

THE BEAUTY SPOT!
Boxes 1/-.

M. BEETHAM & SON,
Cheltenham Spa,
ENGLAND.

THE PATENT Treasure Cot FOR INFANTS

Baby's Dainty Nest

Beautifully made in finest materials. Dainty, cosy, draught-proof; light to carry, washable hammock; folds up, packs small for travelling.

PRICES OF COTS (undraped)

Superior Finish	
No. 0. Plain wood -	34/6
No. 1. Polished -	36/6
No. 2. White enamel -	39/6
No. 20. Second-grade quality plain wood -	26/9

SATISFACTION FIRST. Cots sent post free on 7 days' appro. anywhere in U.K. Guaranteed 12 months.

Beautifully illustrated Catalogue.
"EVERYTHING FOR BABY."
also list of Baby Carriages, sent free in plain envelope.

TREASURE COT CO., Ltd. (Dept. 2 F.),
103, Oxford Street, LONDON, W.1

Nearly opposite Bourne and Hollingsworth, 1st floor (lift). Every genuine Treasure Cot has the seal stamped on the leg.—Beware of imitations.



Make your w.c. bowl a credit to your home

and without unpleasant work too. Just sprinkle with this magical powder at night, flush in the morning—and the job is done with

Harpic
THE ONLY SAFE
LAVATORY CLEANSER
FOR HEALTHY HOMES

A 6d. tin will keep your w.c. pan clean and healthy for many weeks. A 1/5d. tin is still more economical. Get one to-day.

FREE—A trial sample for the name and address of a dealer who does not stock.
HARPIC MFG. CO., (Dept. 49 V),
Staple Street, London, S.E.1

SANPIC

removes obstructions from drains, 3/- a tin



NEWTON, CHAMBERS

(& CO., LTD.),
Thorncliffe Ironworks, Near Sheffield.
Established 1793.

Telegrams ["NEWTON, SHEFFIELD."] Telephone 2203, Two Lines.
MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF HEATING APPARATUS.



BRANCH OFFICES.

LONDON 1—Brook House, 10-11, Wallbrook, E.C.
MANCHESTER 1—Crossen Building, Deansgate
LIVERPOOL 1—2a, Lord Street, W.
SHEFFIELD 1—Moorhead.



WHITBY

DESIGNED BY NATURE FOR IDEAL HOLIDAYS.

Attractive Seaside Resort, with a background of glorious Moors, Woods, Rivers & Glens.

Splendid stretch of gently sloping sands.

Excellent Bathing, Boating and Fishing.

Tennis, Golf, Bowls.

Famous Abbey Ruins.

THROUGH RESTAURANT EXPRESS
FROM KING'S CROSS AT 1.50 P.M.

Illustrated Booklet free from Passenger Manager, London and North Eastern Railway, York, or any LNER Enquiry Office.

A BICYCLE WITH A GREAT REPUTATION

—a Bicycle so easy running and comfortable that fatigue is not felt after the longest ride—a Bicycle of perfect craftsmanship, ensuring the utmost satisfaction and many years service.

Such is the TRIUMPH—"The Best Bicycle British Workmanship can Produce" now obtainable from £7 17s. 6d. or on easy Monthly Terms, which include a comprehensive Insurance Policy.

TRIUMPH

Look out for
the 10 h.p.
Triumph Car.



Send a Postcard for Cycle or Motor Catalogue.

TRIUMPH CYCLE CO., LTD., COVENTRY,

LONDON: 218, Great Portland Street, W.1;

and at Leeds, Manchester and Glasgow.

Agents Everywhere.

The rich colourings and deep leather grains of "Rexine" Leathercloth render it second to none for furniture upholstery.

It gives all the charm and dignity of leather, is far more hygienic and costs considerably less.

Your furnishing house can show you samples of the many and varied grains and colourings.



"Rexine"

LEATHERCLOTH

When buying see that "Rexine" Leathercloth is specified on the invoice to prevent substitution; your furnishing house can show you samples.

REXINE LTD.,
Rexine Works, HYDE,
Near Manchester.
London: 42, Newgate St., E.C. 4

Q 8

SINGER

FOR SATISFACTION



IT comes as a refreshing change after the extraordinary claims of the majority of car manufacturers, to read of the steady, reliable performance of the SINGER models.

They are neither racing cars, nor cars of astounding weight-carrying capacity, just trustworthy, sturdy, trouble-free cars, designed to give constant service in every weather and over any road. It is with performances such as this that the famous SINGER reputation has been built up, and it is upon the recommendation and sincere praise from the average owner that the SINGER car is daily increasing its sales.

The 10 h.p. COVENTRY-PREMIER

This car is identical in construction with the 10-h.p. SINGER, and is offered at a lower price through the omission of side-screens, electric starter, and certain other refinements. Its reliability and efficiency are establishing a new standard of economical motoring. Actual figures in the hands of owner-drivers have recently proved 54.2 miles per gallon, on a run of 126 miles with "two up," and 45.2 miles per gallon with "five up."

Any of our Agents will be pleased to arrange for a trial run, or catalogues and full particulars will be sent post free.

15-h.p. SINGER Six-Cylinder Four-Five Seater - - £500

10-h.p. SINGER All-Weather Two- and Four-Seaters, £250

10-h.p. COVENTRY-PREMIER Two- and Four-Seaters, £210

All the above cars have Dunlop Tyres and Rotax Equipment.

SINGER & CO., LTD., COVENTRY.

London Showrooms: 17, Holborn Viaduct, E.C. 1.

London Service Depot: York Works, Brewery Road, Holloway, N.

The Story of the Singer
is a story of
satisfaction



H.P.

MATOAKA

Blue Ribbon

TOBACCO and CIGARETTES

The Best Patterson ever made.



Her name was MATOAKA
—not Pocahontas!

Exclusive agents wanted for Great Britain
and all the British Colonies. Apply—

Patterson Bros Tobacco Corp

New York Office: 565, Fifth Ave., New York, U.S.A.

Cable Address: MATOAKA.

THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

The Tyre War. Further to my remarks in a recent article on the subject of the tyre-price war, a detailed statement of the position in which the British tyre industry finds itself has been made



ON A WONDERFUL ROAD CUT THROUGH THE MOUNTAINS IN RIO DE JANEIRO: A 40-50-H.P. SIX-CYLINDER NAPIER ON THE WAY TO BOTAFOGO BAY.

Quite a number of Napiers are to be seen in Brazil, and, with their light weight to power ratio, they are particularly useful there, as they can climb any but "freak" hills on top gear.

by Colonel Seely Clarke, the Chairman of the British Rubber Tyre Manufacturers' Association. In it he points out that the French cut of ten per cent. has forced prices below the economic level for the British maker, while the exchange is at such a favourable rate that the French dealer actually gets more francs for his pounds sterling to-day than he got

when the last important cut was made in October. The situation created will be most readily understood if it is dealt with in terms of labour costs, and on this basis it will be found that for what the French workman does for £1 the British workman gets £3. As to how the exchange operates, this is best illustrated by the point that the price of an 815-by-105 cover prior to July 2 was £5 3s. 9d., which in October last represented 300·87 francs. To-day's price is £4 13s. 3d., which represents 358·74 francs.

In his statement Colonel Seely Clarke says quite frankly that some of the British manufacturers are compelled seriously to contemplate closing their works until it becomes possible to carry on a reasonably profitable business. Manufacturers, he says, may be prepared to work without profit for a period, and even to tide over temporary times of depression by suffering losses, but there is a definite limit to the financial resources of the richest company.

The Effect on Labour.

This grave prospect naturally leads to a consideration of the position of British labour. Since 1920 not one British tyre and rubber factory has been fully employed, and in December last one in every eight of their 65,000 employees was drawing the unemployment dole, while thousands of others were on short time. Now every single motor cover represents one full day's work for one man. During the twelve months to Dec. 31 last 1,164,142 pneumatic tyre covers for motor-cars alone were imported into this country from abroad—sufficient to keep between four and five thousand rubber workers employed on full time throughout the whole of the year. The evil, however, does not end there. Workers in the British cotton industry are also very seriously affected, as each motor pneumatic cover contains about 4½ lb. of manufactured cotton, so that these imports represent some 2339 tons of cotton, the whole of which would have been manufactured in this country had the tyres been made here. The total value of imported tyres during the past three years has reached nearly £14,000,000 sterling.

Asking for a Duty. Colonel Seely Clarke is quite outspoken as to the remedy. He says that the British tyre manufacturers ask for a duty on imported tyres. Not as a new thing or even an extension of the protection provided in the current Finance Act, but simply in fulfilment of a pledge eight years old, as the carrying into effect of an intention expressed when the motor-car duties were imposed in the Finance Act of 1915. They take the stand upon the incontrovertible fact that tyres were originally included in the draft of that Bill, which imposed a 33 1-3 per cent. duty upon motor-cars and "all components or accessories thereof"—a duty which is still in force to-day. Tyres were at the last moment specifically exempted from the duty simply and solely as the result of a bargain with the United States which provided that, in return for free importation, they would send all tyres for neutral countries through Britain, so that we could control their re-shipment and prevent them getting into Germany. Obviously, that bargain came to an end the moment America entered the war. They were entitled, then, to expect the restoration of tyres to their rightful place in the next Finance Act, and have never, he says, been able

Continued overleaf.



AT THE MOTOR SHOW IN MADRID: THE KING OF SPAIN AND HUDSON AND ESSEX DEALERS, FOR LONG HONOURED WITH A WARRANT FOR THE SUPPLY OF HUDSON AND ESSEX CARS TO THE SPANISH ROYAL FAMILY.



STRATTON-INSTONE L^{td}

Daimler



21 h.p. 5-seated Coupé Landaulette
£1250

This ideal car for the owner-driver is now available for immediate delivery.

Other models of the Daimler Coupé Landaulette on view at our showrooms are:—

12 H.P.	(4 Seats) £ 900
16 H.P.	(4 Seats) £1025
21 H.P. Short chassis	(4 Seats) £1085
30 H.P. Short chassis	(5 Seats) £1250

Specialised Daimler Service.

Free delivery anywhere in Great Britain.
Write for descriptive catalogue to

TELEPHONE
REGENT 933

27, PALL MALL
LONDON S.W. 1

TELEGRAMS
"STRATSTONE, LONDON"



"The Car you buy to Keep."

Morris Cars

THE WORLD-CRUISERS.



THE 11.9 MORRIS-OXFORD TWO-SEATER

THIS IS THE LATEST "IMSHI," THE 1923 model of the type which, in 1921, at the end of 14,000 miles' hard touring between Land's End and John o' Groats, was driven single-handed from Morocco to Tunis and back, twice across France, from Gibraltar via Seville and Madrid, to the Pyrenees, and through North Italy—7,000 miles. A 1922 "Imshi" was driven, in similar circumstances, through Holland, Rhineland, Prussia, Bavaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Austria, Italy (by Venice), Switzerland and home across France—7000 miles.

There lies the difference between your Morris and other cars. The Morris is the world-cruiser—the car which never lets you down, no matter what you ask it to do, no matter where you ask it to go.

Prices from £225 to £415.

You can win FOUR Morris cars for 2/6 each in the OXFORD MOTOR BALLOT in aid of Oxford Hospitals. Tickets and all particulars obtainable from Morris Dealers everywhere. A list of Dealers will be posted to you on application.

MORRIS MOTORS Ltd.,
COWLEY, OXFORD.

Write to Almagam Mills, Harpenden, for a copy of "The Motorists' Handbook" (Edition N). It will be sent to you free.

Almost $\frac{1}{3}$ rd the cost - and better than a New Tyre

WE GUARANTEE THE NEW ALMAGAM TREAD
we fit to your old covers, either Grooved or Swastika pattern, for 3,000 miles but the unsolicited testimonials we receive show that a tyre, after it has been retreaded by us and all defects removed from the casing, is better than a new tyre.

TESTIMONIALS.

Wallsall, 17/5/23.

"The reason I am writing you is because I have had such splendid service from a similar tyre which you retreaded for me 18 months ago. This tyre has since done 6,000 miles and seems still good for another 2,000. It is fitted to the front wheel, and before fitting I could not get a tyre to stand for more than 2,000 miles. It would seem as if a retread is better than a new cover."

"Yours truly, —."

Broadstairs, Kent, 2/12/22.

"I have had tyres both for this motor cycle and for the car retreaded by you for some years, and am quite pleased with them all; In fact, I think your retreads wear longer than the original tyres do."

"Yours truly, —."

Totnes, 28/12/22.

"The last cover you retreaded for us has given really good service, and has seen three new covers scrapped."

"Yours truly, —."

Woking, 10/6/22.

"I am sending two covers for your inspection for retreading. The cover you retreaded for me last autumn is still good after 3,000 which is considerably more mileage than the cover did when new."

"Yours truly, —."

Bucks, 14/8/22.

"We may say that our customer is highly pleased with the retread fitted to — M.C. cover. It has already done more mileage than the original tread which wore down to the fabric. Thanking you and hoping to do further business."

"Yours truly, —."

Devon, 24/6/22.

"I may say I have three of your Almagam Retreads in use, recently put through the Wessex Garage, the 3rd just returned. The other 2 (30/3) on the front wheels of my Ford have now gone about 5-6,000 and the pattern is just wearing down. I am always so satisfied with your work that I prefer your retreads to new covers. I intend to try your own covers next time I require one, but I find retreading puts off the evil day almost indefinitely."

"Yours truly, —."

Weybridge, 21/8/22.

"About two years ago you retreaded two 30 x 3 covers for me which lasted better than an average new cover."

"Yours truly, —."

Northumberland, 1/11/22.

"May I add that the satisfaction derived from your retreads has surpassed the most sanguine anticipation; they actually last longer than a new tyre."

"Yours truly, —."

Ayrshire, 4/5/22.

"I am posting to-day an auto-wheel tyre, which I would like you to retread. I had one done by you before and it lasted very well—indeed, longer than the original tread."

"Yours truly, —."

The retreading of a tyre is much more of an art than the making of a new tyre, and most firms who make a new tyre have no idea how to retread one, because it is not a question only of putting a piece of rubber over the top of an old tread as a good many of them think, and do. The cord part of a tyre has to be overhauled and made good, and this is the secret of our success.

We have been in this business 20 years, starting with a small shop 50 ft. by 30 ft. and now our Works cover over 2 acres. This business could not have been built up if ALMAGAM RETREADING HAD NOT PAID OUR CUSTOMERS, and we say emphatically that we are the only people who can make an old tyre as good as new.

Gold Medal Won on Almagam Retreads

London—Edinburgh Trial

Croydon, Surrey, May 25, 1923.

"Pleased to inform you the three Almagam Retreaded Covers fitted to my Harley-Davidson Combination stood the gruelling test in the London-Edinburgh Trial, won Gold, no trouble whatever."

"Yours truly, —."

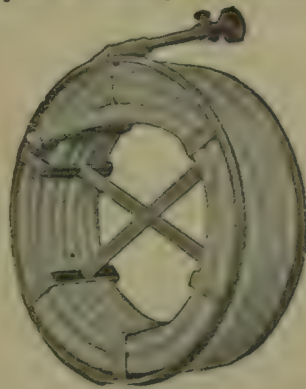
A.R.M. HOSE

Our Hose Department is as large and as capable of turning out at least as much hose as any factory in the country. We make hose for every purpose.

Winchester,
23/5/22.

"Mrs. — will be obliged if the Almagam Rubber Co. will send her the prices of garden hose. She had one from the Company some years ago which was very satisfactory."

"Yours truly, —."



London, E.C. 3,
6/6/22.

"I had this hose some 7 or 8 years ago and it is certainly the finest and best wearing that I have ever had, and I must compliment you on such a splendid production."

"Yours truly, —."

RUBMETAL HOSE for conveying oil, petrol, petroleum, acids, alkalies, etc.

BREWERS' HOSE specially sweetened for conveying beer, spirit and hot liquors.

HIGH PRESSURE STEAM HOSE

GARDEN AND GARAGE HOSE

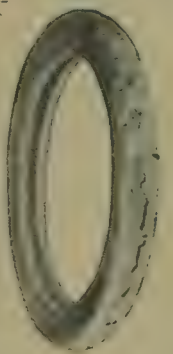
OUR RADIATOR HOSE is well-known throughout the Motor Trade. We supply this to manufacturers of motor cars, cut exactly to the length that they use in connecting up their Radiators. This saves them waste and trouble of cutting from long lengths. We supply several of the largest motor car manufacturers in this country with these connections.

Send Tyres for Retreading to
ALMAGAM MILLS, HARPENDEN
and put your burst or punctured tubes
inside the tyre—we can repair them for you.

HOW IT IS DONE!

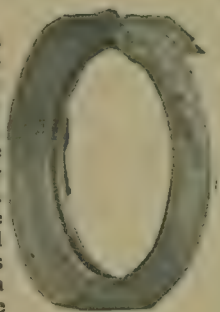
No. 1.

As the tyre arrives at our works. After examination it is stripped of its old tread and all old rubber is buffed off, leaving the casing clean inside and outside.



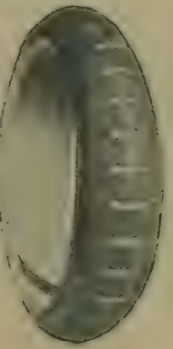
No. 2.

Sample of a badly-made tyre, which we open out and rebuild, and make decidedly better than new. The worn and weak places having been found the casing is then sent to the solutioning department, where it receives many coats of rubber solution.



No. 3.

The casing has now been rebuilt and strengthened and is in a fit condition to be vulcanised. The tread is made of the same material and fitted in the same way as a new tyre.



No. 4.

The result of the Almagam Process. The tyre with either a pattern, grooved or steel-studded tread is now ready to cover thousands more miles.

ASSOCIATED RUBBER MANUFACTURERS LIMITED.

Depots: 172 Great Portland Street, LONDON, W.1. 100 Victoria Street, BRISTOL. 38 Grey Street, NEWCASTLE.

Continued.
to understand why successive Governments neglected so obvious a measure of sheer justice. Representations have fallen upon deaf ears. It is said that the present Government is more or less pledged against new duties; but the submission is that the temporary protection of tyres would involve merely an extension of existing duties, which was intended when the original Act was passed. This, says Colonel Clarke, is a vital feature of our case, and cannot be too strongly pressed.

He concludes: "The Government can help if it will—the public will help if it insists upon knowing which are British tyres and buying them in preference to foreign products. I am sure it is not necessary for me to say more about the quality of British tyres of 1923, improved construction. That they are as good as (if not better than) any imported make has been publicly testified by Lord Ashfield, Sir Henry Maybury, Sir Harold Bowden, Lord Montagu and many other distinguished gentlemen who are in a

Armstrong-Siddeley Company. This is a four-cylinder 14-h.p. car which sells complete with a really well-built, comfortable, even luxurious five-seater body for the astonishingly low price of £400. Recently I had an opportunity of trying this car over a hundred-mile trip through Warwick, Gloucester, and Oxford. The route lay over some of the most difficult roads of a country in which hills and bad road-surfaces abound. While I know the larger Armstrong-Siddeley models are remarkable for their road capabilities, I was not prepared to find this new car quite as good as it showed itself to be. It had a very fair turn of speed—up to about fifty-three miles an hour. Its hill-climbing was really quite astonishing, such heavy gradients as Edge Hill and Saintsbury Hill being surmounted with consummate ease on second gear. The long, trying ascent of Fish Hill, leading up from Broadway, was also taken on second at a speed which was too fast for the corners, and the car had to be eased to get round, afterwards picking up and accelerating all the way. It runs with delightful smoothness. The springing is very comfortable indeed, and the steering pleasantly light and easy. The brakes are good, and the gear capable of holding the car on any gradient at all. Certainly they were all that could be desired on the very steep descents encountered. Messrs. Armstrong-Siddeley are to be greatly congratulated on having produced a car which so well fills the need for a really high-grade family car at a very moderate price.

A New Book on Modern Motors. I have received from the publishers, Messrs.

Virtue and Co., of City Road, N., Vol. I of "Modern Motors," written by Mr. H. Thornton Rutter. This is a compendious work, to be completed in four volumes, dealing with the modern motor vehicle in all its many types, from the motor-cycle

to the tractor. The author is well fitted for this task, as he brings to bear the sound mechanical knowledge of the practical motorist as well as a wide and accurate scientific understanding of the theory of motor construction, of motor workshop practice, and of motor engineering. In the volume I have before me he has done his work exceedingly

well. He has not made the mistake of writing for the expert (though the latter can obtain much useful information), but has adopted a style easily understood and appreciated even by the tyro.



WIRELESS AND THE CAR, AT STRATFORD: A DAIMLER FITTED FOR WIRELESS, AND CARRYING A PORTABLE RECEIVING-SET FOR USE BY THE RIVER-SIDE.

position to speak from personal experience and competent judgment."

A New Armstrong-Siddeley. A new car which I think is going to become one of the most popular models among British cars has just been announced by the



BY THE ANCIENT CROSS AT CHICHESTER: A 14-H.P. VAUXHALL WITH THE "PRINCETON" FOUR-SEATER BODY.

"Modern Motors" is published at sixteen shillings net.

Consider the Horse.

Major Stenson Cooke, the Secretary of the Automobile Association, writes me: "May I appeal to all motorists, during this exceptional weather, to give way more than usual to our friend the horse. Even an empty van with 'way on' is a trouble to pull up and re-start, and the few seconds conceded are surely nothing by comparison with the good turn done." This was during the heat wave, obviously.

W. W.

CITROËN

THE CAR THAT CROSSED THE SAHARA



£195

7.5 h.p. 2-seater

The Citroën Engineers have reproduced, in this 7.5 h.p. Model, the design and qualities which have brought world-wide fame to the 11.4 h.p. Citroën, the type used for crossing the Sahara.

4 Cylinders, water-cooled.
Back Axle with differential.
Electric Lighting & Starting.
5 Michelin Wheels & Tyres.

Magneto Ignition.
Tax £8 per annum.

Send for the Citroën Book 7

Built on the lines of a big car.

GASTON LTD. CITROËN DEPARTMENT, LONDON.
SALES & SERVICE.
LARDEN ROAD, ACTON VALE, W.3.

SHOWROOMS:
60 PICCADILLY, W.1.



The Joys of the Countryside

THE beauty spots of rural England are within easy reach of the Swift owner. The joys of the countryside are his in full measure. For touring on a

SWIFT

means a joyous care-free holiday.

No involuntary stops to mar the pleasures of the summer days. Ready for every call, every road and every hill, the Swift is essentially the tourist's car on account of its wonderful dependability, comfort, hill-climbing powers and economy.

Models and Prices:

The 12 h.p.	
2/3 Seater	£435
4 Seater	£450
4 Seater with rear wind-screen and luggage grid	£465
2 Coupé (Beatson Head)	£475
2 Coupé de Luxe	£550

The 10 h.p.

2-Seater, with Dickey or "Chummy" Model (accommodating 2 adults and 2 children)	£250
---	------

Write for Art Catalogues of the 10 or 12 h.p. models and name of nearest agent to the Manufacturers.

SWIFT OF COVENTRY, LTD., COVENTRY.

London Showrooms: 132-135, Long Acre, W.C.2
Dublin Depot: 15-17, South King Street.

218

A Car—



*Generous in Comfort
Thrifty in Running*

What Experts Say!

In traffic the Ruston-Hornsby is particularly handy, while, thanks to good brakes and acceleration on top gear, excellent headway can be maintained. The 90 mm. and 130 mm. (3,308 c.c.) side-valve engine is particularly flexible and silent, although its outstanding feature is the really extraordinary acceleration.

"The Motor," May 29, 1923.

Hill-climbing.—This car is a puller to the last gasp: no need to worry about "keeping up revs." If she just won't take a hill, a change-down will insure quick pick-up. I took a hill I know well, which is officially sign-posted "1-in-6" and has a nasty bend at its worst spot, on second, with full load of passengers.

The Garage & Motor Agent, June 9, 1923.

Ruston-Hornsby

MOTOR WORKS

LINCOLN

LONDON: C. B. Wardman & Co., Ltd., 122, Great Portland St., W.1
BIRMINGHAM: The Midland Garage, 303, Broad Street.
CARDIFF: Howell's Garage, Baker's Row, Wharton Street.
NEWCASTLE: North of England Motor Trading Co., St. Thomas Street.
MANCHESTER: Bewley & Shephard Ltd., 215, Deansgate.
LIVERPOOL & DISTRICT: Birkenhead Motor Works, Ltd., Duke Street, Birkenhead.



The magnificent Menai Suspension Bridge was constructed in 1819-26 and is still the longest Suspension Bridge in Great Britain. Each of the 16 chains which support it is 1,735 feet long and pass through 60 feet of solid rock. Hundreds of visitors to Anglesey and North Wales motor over this graceful example of the bridge-builder's art every year.

The Only Way

BETWEEN Anglesey and the mainland there is only one roadway, and that by the graceful Menai Suspension Bridge. Between you and the complete enjoyment of your car or motor cycle there is equally only one way, and that by the consistent use of Correct Lubrication.

The correct lubrication of a motor car or motor cycle is a matter of the most vital importance. The guesswork and theorizing of past days have gone for ever and scientific lubrication has come to stay. The Vacuum Oil Company Ltd. place motor car and motor cycle lubrication on a scientific basis by publishing each year the famous Chart of Recommendations. This Chart is embodied in the 1923 editions of "Correct Lubrication" which tell you in concise, readable fashion of the lubrication requirements of your car or motor cycle. Each booklet is profusely illustrated in colours, and of suitable size for your tool kit or pocket.

Which may we send you?

- "Correct Lubrication" (Motor Cars)
- "Correct Lubrication" (Motor Cycles)
- "Your Ford"

Your Copy will be sent post free by return



Mobiloil

Make the Chart your Guide

HEAD OFFICE:

Caxton House, Westminster, London, S.W.1

WORKS: Birkenhead and Wandsworth

VACUUM OIL COMPANY, LTD.

Belfast	Bristol	Glasgow	Manchester
Birmingham	Cardiff	Hull	Newcastle-on-Tyne
Bradford	Dublin	Liverpool	Sheffield

"MELLONEY HOLTSPUR," AT THE ST. MARTIN'S.

MR. JOHN MASEFIELD'S new play is a tedious mixture of tenuous drama and of confused thinking, which is hardly likely to win the favour of the general public. On the stage ghosts are never very convincing, even as subsidiary characters in poetic drama; but given the leading rôles in a modern play, as they are in "Melloney Holtspur," and disguised in a sort of phosphorescent paint, they are merely ludicrous. And whether they appear as estranged lovers or as watchful guardians over their descendants, they are equally incredible. To suggest that the nephew of the female ghost shall not marry the daughter of the male ghost—the dissolute artist of convention—because she is likely to prove the true daughter of her father, seems fatuous and morbid enough; but to represent these ghosts as brought back to earth only to quarrel afresh, and this time over the love-affairs of their young people, is absolutely puerile. Equally nonsensical is the notion of retributive justice possessed by Mr. Masefield, who condemns his male ghost to eternal misery for having deceived a couple of women. A phantasmagoria like "Melloney Holtspur" affords the actors few opportunities. As the discarnates, Miss Laura Cowie and Mr. E. S. Percy struck one or two notes of poignant emotion; while two garrulous and sinister old servants, who seemed to have strayed from the pages of Maeterlinck or of Henry James, were most impressively played by Miss Ada King and Miss Mary Jerrold. What little the two young lovers of flesh and blood had to do was very pleasantly done for them by Miss Meggie Albanesi and Mr. Ian Hunter.

TITLEPAGE AND INDEX.

The Titlepage and Index to Engravings of Volume One Hundred and Sixty-Two (from January 6 to June 30, 1923) of THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS can be had, Gratis, through any Newsagent, or direct from the Publishing Office, 172, Strand, London, W.C.2

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, 15, Essex Street, Strand, W.C.

E LIONEL MOORE (Ealing).—Your Knight's tour is sound enough, but, unfortunately, has been anticipated in hundreds of various forms from fifty years ago backwards. It is of no use to us in any case, for want of space.

A REGULAR STUDENT (Walton-on-Thames).—We quite agree with you; but considerations of space have to govern our action.

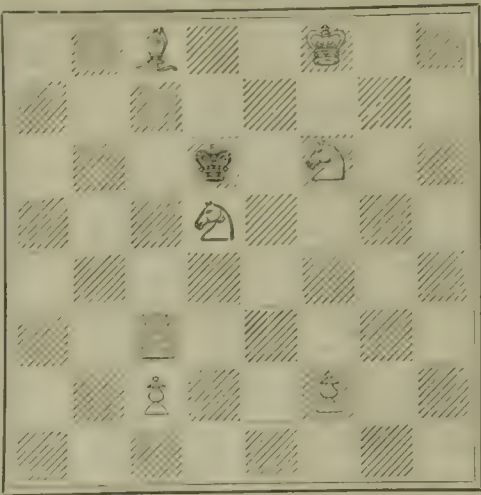
M McINTYRE.—If Black play, 1. Q to K B sq, 2. White mates by Kt to Q 8th (dis.ch.mate).

PROBLEM No. 3910.—By Mrs. W. J. BAIRD.

THE KING'S SOLILOQUY.

"The shadow of a starless night was thrown
Over the world in which I moved alone."

BLACK



WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3908.—By W. R. KINSEY.

WHITE BLACK

1. R to B 2nd Any move

2. Mates accordingly.

PROBLEMS RECEIVED WITH THANKS FROM R B N. J T LETSIOS (Cossipore India), and ARNOLD A HUME.

CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3905 received from H F Marker (Porbandar, India); of No. 3906 from Casimer Dickson (Vancouver, B.C.), and H F Marker; of No. 3907 from F J Fallwell (Caterham); of No. 3908 from A Edmeston (Worsley), Canon Drury (Manchester), Albert Taylor (Sheffield), E M Vickers (Norfolk), F J Fallwell (Caterham), R B Pearce (Happisburgh), H Heshmat (Cairo), and A B Duthie (Greenock).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3909 received from W Rayer Harnar, E J Gibbs (East Ham), H Grasett Baldwin (Farnham), H W Satow (Bangor), A B Duthie (Greenock), Rev. J Christie (Heathfield), J J Duckworth (Newton-le-Willows), L W Cafferata (Farndon), and Albert Taylor (Sheffield).

CHESS IN GERMANY.

Game played in the International Masters' Tournament at Carlsbad between Mr. SPIELMANN and Dr. TARRASCH.

(King's Gambit Declined.)

WHITE (Mr. S.) BLACK (Dr. T.)

1. P to K 4th P to K 4th

2. P to K B 4th B to B 4th

3. Kt to K B 3rd P to Q 3rd

4. P to B 3rd B to K Kt 5th

5. P takes P P takes P

6. Q to R 4th (ch) B to Q 2nd

White courageously employed the King's Gambit against many masters at Carlsbad, but his success was scarcely equal to his enterprise. In this case Black has lost a move in development, and never properly recovers it. The text is probably now the best available.

7. Q to B 2nd Q Kt to B 3rd

8. P to Q Kt 4th B to Q 3rd

9. B to B 4th Kt to B 3rd

10. P to Q 3rd Kt to K 2nd

11. Castles Kt to Kt 3rd

12. B to K 3rd Q to Kt 4th

13. B to Kt 3rd P to Q R 4th

Feeling for an opening on the Queen's wing as a defence against the threatening attack on his left.

14. P to Q R 3rd P takes P

15. B P takes P Castles

16. Kt to B 3rd P to B 3rd

17. P to R 3rd Q to K 2nd

18. Kt to K 2nd B to Kt sq

19. K to R 2nd

Black evidently wants to exchange Bishops, but White has other designs for his, and therefore takes this preliminary step to retain its freedom.

19. B to R 2nd

20. B to Kt 5th P to R 3rd

21. B takes Kt Q takes B

22. K Kt to Q 4th Q to Q 3rd

23. Kt to B 5th

All very neatly manoeuvred.

23. B takes Kt

24. R takes B Kt to B 5th

25. Q R to K B sq

Deliberately surrendering the exchange. Otherwise the Rook could have been saved by Kt takes Kt.

25. P to Kt 3rd

26. Q R takes Kt K P takes R

27. P to K 5th Q to K 2nd

28. R to B 6th K to Kt 2nd

If — Q takes P; 29. R takes P (ch), wins.

29. P to Q 4th B takes P

30. B takes P B takes P

A pure oversight, of course but White must have won in any case. He has handled his game cleverly throughout.

31. Q takes P (ch) K to R sq

32. Q takes P, mate.

Dominion Tyres are Good Tyres



REDUCED PRICES for Dominion Royal Cords

SIZE	ROYAL CORD	TUBE
710 x 90	£3 . 0 . 9	8 . 9
760 x 90	£3 . 11 . 3	9 . 3
815 x 105	£4 . 13 . 3	11 . 9
820 x 120	£5 . 17 . 6	14 . 3
880 x 120	£6 . 7 . 9	15 . 3
895 x 135	£8 . 12 . 3	16 . 9
895 x 150	£9 . 15 . 6	18 . 9
30 x 3 1/2	£3 . 11 . 0	9 . 6
32 x 4	£5 . 14 . 3	11 . 9
32 x 4 1/2	£7 . 1 . 3	14 . 3
33 x 5	£9 . 7 . 0	16 . 9

If you don't see your size there, send for the complete list.

DOMINION TYRE DEPT., 47-48, FARRINGDON STREET, LONDON, E.C.4
BIRMINGHAM. LIVERPOOL. GLASGOW.

Sole Distributor for Ireland:
C. E. Jacob, Dublin, Belfast and Londonderry.

Dominion Tyres are made in Canada, at Kitchener, Ont.

Eiffel TWO KINDS.
The Original
Sweetened. 64d. Bottle makes 2 gallons (requires 1-lb. sugar).
104d. Tin (makes 25 glasses).
Ready to Drink.
Tower
Lemonade

Meltis "Molly 'O"
CANDIES

Always ask for
"SPHERE"
BRACES, GARTERS, SUSPENDERS
Each pair bears manufacturer's guarantee
Obtainable from all Drapers & Outfitters

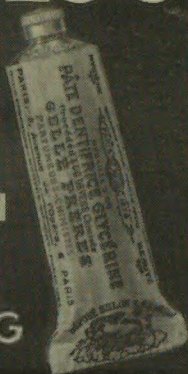
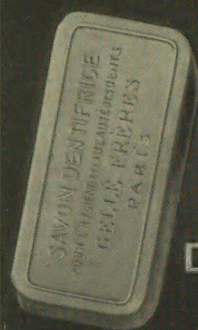
WHITE TEETH



GELLÉ FRÈRES'S

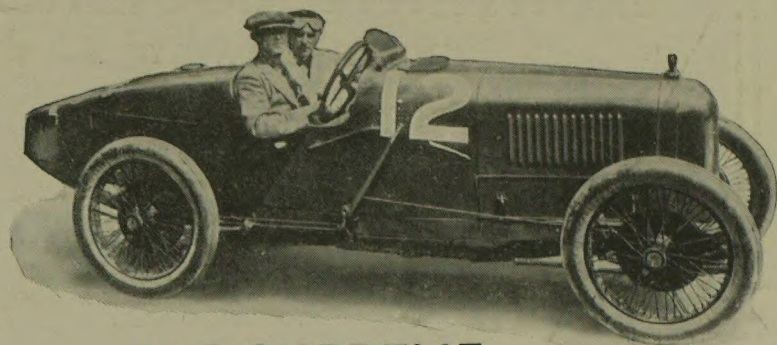
WORLD FAMOUS
DENTIFRICES

MATCHLESS
FOR THE TEETH
DELIGHTFULLY
REFRESHING



SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS, STORES AND HAIRDRESSERS IN UNITED KINGDOM AND THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

A British Triumph!



THE SUPREME SUNBEAM

FURTHER SUCCESSES

GRAND PRIX

DE FRANCE TOURS, JULY 2nd
(2 litre 14 h.p. type) 6 - Cylinder

SUNBEAM

1st 2nd and 4th

driven respectively by

H. O. D. SEGRAVE

ALBERT DIVO

K. LEE GUINNESS

On June 23rd, at Fano, Denmark,
Capt. Malcolm Campbell, driving a
SUNBEAM, fitted with Dunlop Cord
Tyres, broke the world's speed record
for one mile from flying start in
26.14 secs. 137.7 m.p.h.

On June 29th, at Porthcawl, Capt. Malcolm
Campbell, driving a 6-cyl. SUNBEAM,
covered the mile from standing start
in 47.2/5 sec., passing the winning
post at 110 m.p.h.

1912.—Coupe de l'Auto, France.
SUNBEAM 1st, 2nd & 3rd.

1914.—Tourist Trophy, I.O.M.:
SUNBEAM FIRST.

1922.—Tourist Trophy, I.O.M.:
SUNBEAM FIRST

THE SUNBEAM MOTOR CAR CO., LTD.,

Head Office and Works WOLVERHAMPTON.

London Showrooms . 12, Princes Street, Hanover Square, W.1

Manchester Showrooms 106, Deansgate.

The Illustrated

SPORTING & DRAMATIC News



CONTAINS THE
FINEST SPORTING
ILLUSTRATIONS.

IS OF INTEREST
TO ALL LOVERS OF
SPORT & THE DRAMA

PUBLISHING OFFICE: 172, STRAND, W.C. 2

Published every Friday.

First in the Field.

*Ideal
with
cheese!*



CARR'S TABLE WATER BISCUITS

are not the ordinary
water biscuits. Try them
and you will appreciate
the difference.

Made only by
CARR & CO. LTD
CARLISLE



"LIGHTING & COOKING

IN THE COUNTRY"

SILVERLITE

The generator, well-known for its great reliability and wonderful economy, giving a soft light more brilliant than electric at a fraction of the cost.

A WONDERFUL LABOUR SAVER

A generator starting and stopping automatically, and so simple that it can be attended to by a maid.

The only machine working with motor petrol without waste, and in which all fittings are supplied with switch taps.

Write for particulars.

NON-EXPLOSIVE
NON-POISONOUS

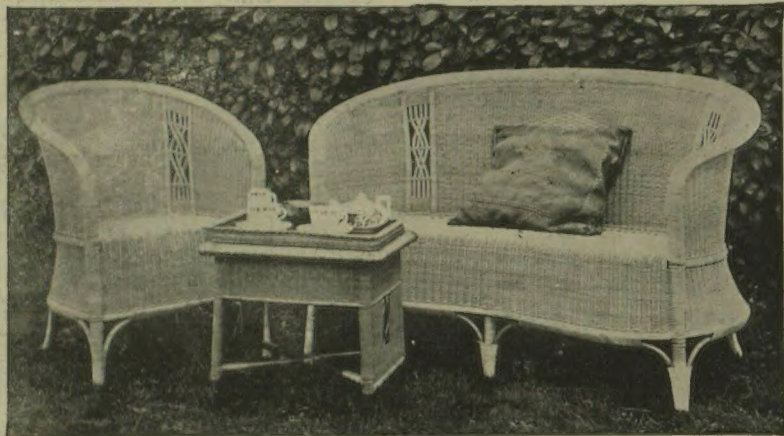
Silverlite Burners are Silent.

SPENSERS
6 E, London St.,
(Opp. Paddington Station),
LONDON, W. 2.

And at
119, George St., Edinburgh.

SILVERLITE

DRYAD CANE FURNITURE



STRONG, WELL MADE CANE CHAIRS & TABLES,
FOR HOUSE AND GARDEN.

CATALOGUE AND NAME OF NEAREST AGENT.
DRYAD WORKS, B DEPT. LEICESTER.

Rowlands' Macassar Oil

is AN ABSOLUTE NECESSITY for all who wish to Preserve and Beautify their

HAIR



As it Penetrates to the Roots it will replace the loss of the Natural Oil in the Hair, the want of which causes Baldness. Ladies and Children should always use it, as it lays the foundation of a Luxuriant Growth. Also prepared in a Golden Colour for Fair Hair. Sold in 3/6, 7/-, 10/6, and 21/- bottles, by Stores, Chemists, Hairdressers, and Rowlands, 112, Guildford Street, Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C. 1.

For Washing
Woollens.

SUTTON'S

For Removing
Stains.

Cloudy Ammonia.

Sole Manufacturers:—G. F. Sutton Sons & Co., Osborne Works, King's Cross, London, N.7.

FONT-ROMEUPYRÉNÉES ORIENTALES

Climatic Station.

For all information write to the Director of the Grand Hotel at Font Romeu (Pyrénées Orientales) or at the Office Français du Tourisme, 56, Haymarket, London

LE GRAND HOTEL

200 Rooms.
Latest Comfort.
Big Garage.

INEXPENSIVE HOLIDAYS in BELGIUM via HARWICH—ZEEBRUGGE. Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. CHEAP WEEK-END RETURN TICKETS will be issued every Friday, for return Sunday or Tuesday. London—Zeebrugge, 1st class, 60s., 2nd class, 40s. The Continent via Harwich—Antwerp and Harwich—Hook of Holland every weekday. Restaurant and Pullman Car Expresses between London and Harwich. Particulars from the Continental Department, London and North-Eastern Railway, Liverpool Street Station, London, E.C.2, the West-End Ticket and Information Bureau, 71, Regent Street, W.1, and Agencies.

Exide

THE LONG LIFE BATTERY for Wireless.

219-229, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C. 2

Oakey's "WELLINGTON" Knife Polish

The Original Preparation for Cleaning and Polishing Cutlery and all Steel, Iron, Brass, and Copper articles. Sold in Canisters at 3d., 6d., & 1s., by Grocers, Ironmongers, Oilmen, &c.

Wellington Emery and Black Lead Mills, London, S.E. 1.

Himrod's ASTHMA CURE

The standard remedy for over 50 years Gives instant relief from Catarrh, Asthma, etc.

AT ALL CHEMISTS

4s. 6d. a tin

TAYMOUTH CASTLE, ABERFELDY, PERTSHIRE, NOW OPEN.

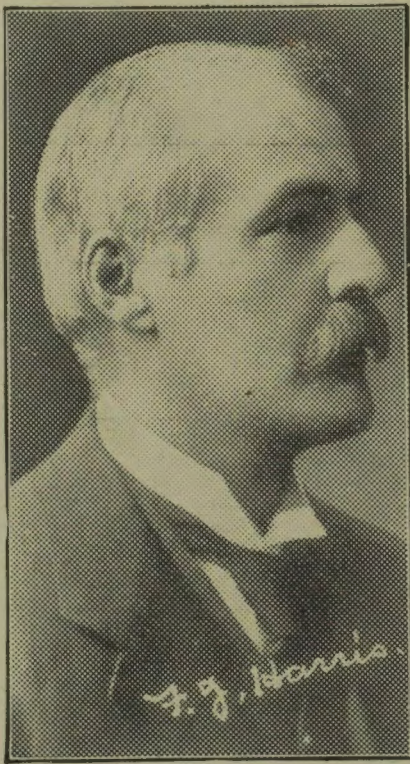
Centrally situated at the Kenmore end of Loch Tay, amidst the most beautiful scenery in the Highlands. GOLFING, FISHING, SHOOTING, TENNIS. Luncheons, Afternoon Teas and Dinners Served. Taymouth Castle Motors meet Aberfeldy Trains. Terms from 18/- per day. Apply Manager.



Cuticura Soap and Ointment Promote Hair Health

Shampoo regularly with Cuticura Soap and keep your scalp clean and healthy. Before shampooing touch spots of dandruff and itching, if any, with Cuticura Ointment.

Soap 1s., Talcum 1s. 3d., Ointment 1s. 3d. and 2s. 6d. Sold everywhere. British Depot: F. Newbery & Sons, Ltd., 27, Charterhouse Sq., London, E.C. 1. Cuticura Soap shaves without mug.



Nerve Weakness and Dizziness

Barnes gentleman suffers terrible nervous breakdown—makes no progress notwithstanding many medicines—but is now quite fit again, thanks to Dr. Cassell's Tablets.

"NO ENERGY—DIZZY—FELT I WAS GOING UNDER"

Mr. F. J. Harris's Signed Statement:

Mr. F. J. Harris, Mill Hill Cottage, Barnes Common, London, S.W., in an unsolicited letter, says:—"Two months ago I was suffering from a terrible nervous breakdown which was associated with intermittent breaking of the pulse, dizziness, and other uncomfortable symptoms. In fact, I felt as though I was down and under. I was afraid to go out alone, and had no energy for anything. I had treatment, and it transpired that my trouble was purely nervous, and that it was the result of a shock which I sustained two years previously. I tried various nerve medicines, but they did me no good. Then I was advised to take Dr. Cassell's Tablets. This advice I followed, and the result has been marvellous to me. I am very grateful to be able to say that I am now feeling quite fit again."

TAKE TWO AT BED-TIME

and note how well you sleep, and how refreshed and fit you feel in the morning.

Good for

Nervous Breakdown, Neuritis, Indigestion, Sleeplessness, Neurasthenia, Nerve Pains, Headache, Anæmia, Palpitation, Kidney Weakness, Children's Weakness, Wasting, Mothers and During the Critical Periods of Life.

Dr. Cassell's Tablets

Home Prices, 1/3 and 3/- Sold by Chemists in all parts of the world. Ask for Dr. Cassell's Tablets and refuse substitutes.

LUCHON (Haute Garonne)

Information from the Director of the Hotel of Superbagnères at Luchon (Haute Garonne), or at the Office Français du Tourisme, 56, Haymarket, London.

The HOTEL of

SUPERBAGNÈRES

1800 metres above sea.

LATEST COMFORT.

The MAGPIE



THE
HOLIDAY
MAGAZINE

2/-

THIS IS THE NEW HOLIDAY MAGAZINE.

Now on Sale Everywhere.

Your teeth are
Ivory Castles—
defend them with
Gibbs Dentifrice

Your Boy's Ambition

Good Teeth will help his Career

Your boy probably has confided to you his ideas as to what he would like to be "when he grows up." Teach him that whatever this may be he will have to be strong and healthy, and that good health depends on sound, clean teeth.

Explain to your boy that the surface of the enamel which protects the teeth is formed into millions of miniature waves and facets (visible only through a powerful magnifying glass) which split up and reflect the light in all directions, just as does a diamond.

It is this many-angled reflection of light from the hard bright surface of the tiny little facets which makes the teeth glisten and look strong and manly.

Of course, if the teeth are not cleaned, the facets get covered

with greasy food deposits and could no more shine and gleam than could a diamond covered with mud. Also, the greasy deposits ferment and set up an acid which eats into the enamel and causes toothache and decay. Therefore, teeth must be cleaned thoroughly at least twice a day. For this purpose Gibbs Dentifrice is ideal.

Gibbs Dentifrice washes away all food deposits and polishes the enamel without scratching the delicate facets. Gibbs Dentifrice ensures a lifetime of good teeth and keeps the mouth sweet and wholesome always. Over six thousand British dentists endorse this fact.

Let your boy experience for himself the refreshing benefit of Gibbs Dentifrice, packed so handily for his twice daily use in the little aluminium case. Buy him his own case to-day.

Gibbs

Dentifrice

Large Size, 1/- De Luxe, 1/6
Refills for above 11d.

Popular Size 7½d.
Tubes 6d. & 1/-

"THE FORTRESS OF IVORY CASTLES"

(Sequel to "Ivory
Castle Fairy Book") **FREE!**

Send for a copy of GIBBS NEW BOOK, "THE FORTRESS OF IVORY CASTLES"—an enthralling fairy story. The children will revel in the 36 beautifully illustrated pages, and in the adventures of Peter and Pearl and all the quaint and wonderful characters. With the "Fortress of Ivory Castles" Fairy Book is sent a useful size sample of Gibbs Dentifrice.

Simply write your name and address clearly on a sheet of paper, enclose 3d. in stamps for packing and postage, and post to

D. & W. GIBBS, Ltd. (Dept. 11 AP),
Cold Cream Soap Works, London, E. 1

A complete List of

Gibbs

Toilet Preparations

	s.	d.		s.	d.
GIBBS Dentifrice, 7½d., 1/- & 1/6	1	6	GIBBS Cold Cream (Skin Food) 4d., 9d. & 1/6	1	6
GIBBS Dental Cream, 6d. & 1/6	1	0	GIBBS Wind-Sifted Talcum Powder - - - 1/6	1	0
GIBBS Liquid Dentifrice - 3/6	3	0	GIBBS Cold Cream Foam 3d. & 1/6 (Vanishing Cream)	1	0
GIBBS Denture Tablet - 1/6	1	0	GIBBS Complexion Cream 6d. & 1/6	1	0
GIBBS Special Tooth-brush for Children - 1/6	1	6	GIBBS Crystallised Brilliantine 6d. & 1/6	1	3
GIBBS Cold Cream Soap 6d.	6		GIBBS "Kura" Soap - - - 8d.		
GIBBS Cold Cream Shaving Soap, 7½d., 1/- & 1/6	1	3			
GIBBS Ambrosial Shaving Cream 1/3	3				
			GIBBS Liquid Shampoo - 2s. 0d.		